

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. III

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 14, 1917

No. 23

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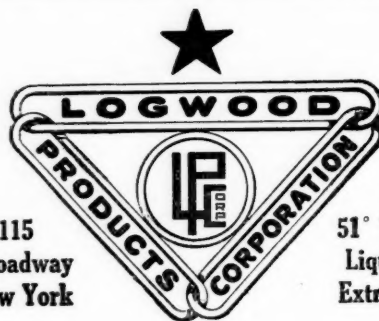
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ADVANTAGES OF A DRUG EXCHANGE

The value of a drug exchange would depend upon its scope and upon the vitality of its management. If, Micawber like, the directors waited for something to turn up to call its energies into action the project would die young, or live in a condition of suspended animation. Members of the Drug Trade Section say that the interests of the trade are the special care of the Section and there is no need of a drug exchange. The Drug and Chemical Club is a favorite meeting place for the trade, and manufacturers, merchants and brokers exchange views on business points at the lunch hour and feel better satisfied to make a deal at that time than during regular office hours.

Not every buyer who comes to New York can obtain the information he wants either at the Drug Trade Section or the Drug and Chemical Club. The Drug Trade Section settles differences between members and its legislative work has been of great value to the trade. An exchange, however, should be national in its scope and purposes. Official sampling could be established and merchandise received for sale. As conditions are today a producer is dependent upon the few houses with which he trades for a market for his products. The competition is limited. In an open market the opportunities would be multiplied probably a hundred times.

A drug exchange would be inviting to out-of-town merchants as a headquarters for information, a neutral meeting place to learn trade conditions and prices. The drug and chemical industries are increasing so rapidly that centralization is necessary for success in buying and selling. Membership in a drug exchange would mean identification with the trade and would aid manufacturers and wholesale dealers and jobbers in obtaining credit information which has proved so vital an element in making contracts during the war period.

Drug and chemical interests would find an exchange of especial value for expressing the sentiment of the trade on public questions. Legislators and the daily newspapers would look to it for technical information and statistics which would have an important bearing on any action affecting the tariff or proposed laws regulating the sale of drugs and chemicals. Through such a body as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States the influence of the exchange would be felt over the entire country.

The subject of a drug exchange is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Drug Trade Section and a full attendance of members and all persons interested, whether identified with the Section or not, is requested by Chairman Burton T. Bush.

AMERICAN COMMERCE FACES A CRISIS

When it is considered that nearly 70 per cent of the country's imports last year consisted of raw materials needed by American industries for conversion into finished products, it is better understood how serious the effect of a ruthless submarine warfare may become. Out of imports aggregating \$2,186,821,703 in value, \$1,465,-

020,974 represented the purchases of supplies by manufacturers. Crude rubber imports were valued at \$140,802,319, including consignments from Great Britain, the East Indies and Brazil. Botanical drugs were largely represented, tin from the Straits Settlements, camphor from Japan, opium, essential oils and cinchona bark. All imports will necessarily be curtailed for the time being and may be cut off altogether if freight rates continue to rise.

REPORT OF THE NARCOTIC COMMITTEE

The State Committee on Narcotics, which has held meetings for the past few months in New York and other cities to gather evidence concerning the use of drugs by the general public and the sources of supply, is preparing its report. It is probable that the committee will recommend the treatment of the drug habit as a disease and not a practice that can be stopped by law. The report will contain a request that the committee be continued in existence for another year by the legislature, with power to interest physicians in a plan of co-operation between the addicts and the medical profession. The question of drug supplies, smuggling from Canada and illicit sales in this country will be treated in a review of the evidence given at the hearings. A recommendation that orders for narcotics be made out in triplicate, one to be filed with the Board of Health, will probably be incorporated in the report, although the proposition was strenuously opposed by the trade as an additional burden on wholesale druggists which was unnecessary as the records kept in accordance with the Harrison Narcotic act were always open to inspection.

COAL-TAR DYES AND THE PAIGE BILL

Members of the American Chemical Society do not take kindly to the suggestion of Dr. F. E. Stewart, chairman of the patent and trade-mark committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, that the two associations unite in an indorsement of the Paige bill, now pending in Congress, which limits patents to processes only, and thus amends the present law which allows a patent on the product as well as the process.

Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, of the General Chemical Company, jumps into the ring to meet all comers, clad cap-a-pie with defensive armor and wielding a battle-ax with which he chops the Paige bill to shapeless pulp. Dr. Hesse says the bill proposes class legislation, that it means abandonment of a settled judicial policy in this country and introduction of a new procedure obnoxious to American principles.

In a vivid illustration he compares the effort to take from the inventor the right to a patent on his product to jumping a mining claim, saying:

"A prospector locates a valuable gold mine after much wandering and traveling; he stakes and registers his claim; that gold mine is his and all are trespassers who enter upon his claim by whatever route. The Paige bill proposal would have it that a person reaching that staked and registered mine by a route different from the trail taken by the first locator has equal rights upon the property with the first locator."

Dr. Stewart must meet these objections to the Paige bill, advanced by Dr. Hesse on another page of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, if he hopes for the co-operation of the American Chemical Society in his efforts to have the present patent laws changed as provided in the Paige

bill. These columns are open for a general discussion by advocates of either side of the controversy.

NOTES FOR BUYERS

Chemical and crude drug brokers are greatly excited over the uncertainty of supplies in many lines and the speculative fever this week was almost as intense as during the closing months of 1915. Unless buyers and sellers restrain the panicky tendency the trade will see a runaway market.

The price of quinine depends upon shipments of cinchona bark. If the auctions in Amsterdam are held as usual this month and the American manufacturers obtain supplies through their representatives, and shipping facilities are available, the prices fixed by the makers of quinine will be reasonable because the bark has not advanced. Second hand interests who bought quinine by thousands of ounces in 1915 at \$1.25 or higher want the price to go up, naturally, but there is no reason to be alarmed at the outlook until the question of shipments from Amsterdam is finally settled.

Cubebs and juniper berries are growing scarce in the New York market.

Arnica flowers were advanced to \$2.20 for the genuine goods. So-called spurious lots are reported obtainable at a much lower figure.

Iceland moss is so scarce that it is practically off the market.

Some shipments of small flake manna, which recently arrived, have been released and the market is easier.

Gum myrrh and olibanum gum are scarce and higher. Gentian has advanced. Conti's castile soap is reported scarce and selling at 18½ cents.

In spite of embargoes and submarines, consignments of botanical drugs continue to arrive, but at times from most unexpected quarters of the globe. Last week a well-known firm received a shipment of buchu leaves, which in normal times come from Cape Town, South Africa, from the port of Batavia on the island of Java in the Dutch East Indies.

Senega root will probably advance in price, owing to all the gatherers of the root being called to the colors by the Canadian Government.

Gum Arabic has advanced in price and will probably go higher, because the ships that are willing to take the trip into the Mediterranean, are few and far between.

There will probably be no more cod liver oil from Norway. Germany is expected to buy it all up as she did last year. It is understood that Germany has made a high bid for it already.

There has been only one ship, the Florizel, plying between New York and Newfoundland, bringing cod liver oil. This ship has been taken off that route and has been put on the New York and Liverpool run. It looks as if trade between this country and Newfoundland would be cut off completely.

Practically all foreign liverwort in this country is in the hands of consumers. The domestic product is said to be very scarce and prices in the last month have advanced from 45c a pound to 60c and 65c a pound.

The advance in American hellebore is still on. It was reported that dealers were buying in the open market this week and paying as high as 25c and even 28c a pound for supplies. Preparations are being made against the demands of consumers for the powdered root.

Cramp bark, so-called "varieties," which was quoted around 14c a pound the first of the year has almost doubled in price. Stocks in primary hands are practically depleted and open orders for the bark at 20c a pound are returned unfilled. Dealers are bidding as high as 25c a pound for supplies in the local market.

The scarcity of spikenard supplies has advanced prices to 18c a pound, 7c above quotations of a month ago. It is hardly possible that there will be any relief from these high prices until the arrival of new crop.

Sales of gum thus were said to have been made at \$9.50 a barrel, basis of 280 pounds as against \$6.75 earlier in the year.

Oregon balsam of fir is tending to higher prices on account of the slowness and uncertainty of freight arrivals and the reports that primary handlers are not any too well supplied with stock. Some of the dealers have marked prices up to 90c a gallon though sales were reported at 87½c a gallon.

Probably the last lot of sloe berries in the hands of dealers in this country was sold a few days ago at a price said to be \$1.10 a pound.

WILL DISCUSS DRUG EXCHANGE PLANS

Irving McKesson told the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade, at the meeting on Wednesday, February 7th, that many merchants considered it a sleepy organization. He urged the members to "crow" more and make more noise whenever the Section accomplished something for the good of the trade. He said the organization should issue bulletins or a regular publication such as the one published by the Merchants' Association. Thomas F. Main, of the Tarrant Company, took issue with Mr. McKesson and recalled the work of the various committees, especially the Committee on Legislation. Charles S. Littell, of C. S. Littell & Co., said the members always turned out when a vital issue was at stake, but he felt it was not fair to expect merchants to give up several hours during the busy part of the day unless something important was to be considered.

Mr. McKesson was discussing the advisability of a drug exchange. He said it would be better, in his opinion, to found it through an existing organization than to start an entirely new association. He favored a drug exchange for purposes of standardization and official sampling, with the added feature of sales of merchandise if developments warranted.

The meeting was adjourned to allow time to invite persons interested in a drug exchange to join in a full discussion of the subject. Burton T. Bush, recently elected chairman of the Drug Trade Section, presided, and requested Wm. F. McConnell, secretary, to send notices broadcast to the trade concerning the meeting to consider the drug exchange proposition.

DISCOVERY OF FAST DYE FORMULA CLAIMED BY MILWAUKEE CHEMIST

Dr. Wolff, Formerly Connected With German Color Manufacturing Firms, Announces a Developer For Direct Dyes—Applicable to Combinations of Silk, Wool and Cotton.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—Dr. Willy Wolff, chief chemist in the Phoenix Knitting Works, Milwaukee, has perfected a formula which, it is said, will render American made dyes absolutely fast and give them a brilliance equal to German dyes procurable before the war. It is also claimed that his discovery will put this country on a practically independent basis for dye stuffs in the future.

Dr. Wolff calls his invention a developer for "direct" dyes. Heretofore black was the only kind of "developed dye" obtainable from Germany. An intricate process is involved in using this, as the article dyed must first be treated chemically and then put into a solution called a "developer," which causes an oxidization process to take place making a brilliant and fast dye. This is the only color that has been "developed" up to this time. This process is controlled by numerous German patents, so that when foreign supplies were cut off American manufacturers had to restrict themselves to making direct dyes. These are comparatively simple to use, as the dyestuff is mixed with hot water and the fabric to be dyed is boiled in the solution until the color has been taken. With the exception of acid dyes, which are also being made in this country now, all German colors are of the direct variety; but contrary to popular belief, these have never been absolutely fast, and it has been the dye maker's greatest problem to overcome this defect.

Colors Will Not Fade

Hereafter, according to Dr. Wolff, Americans will not be compelled to buy clothing, shirts, hats, hosiery, etc., with the familiar "colors in this garment not guaranteed," because it is claimed that goods dyed by his process meet every requirement for fastness. Black is the principal color used in the textile industry, and it is here that Dr. Wolff's discovery is said to be a boon to manufacturers. Instead of having several operations to perform, his developer is simply mixed with the direct dye and the same results are obtained as with the complicated imported dyes.

Another special feature of the Wolff developer is that one formula will develop all colors and black. In experiments at the Phoenix Knitting works, 104 colors have been developed, it is said.

"The impression should not prevail," says Dr. Wolff, "that I have succeeded in making a new kind of dyestuff. What I have done is to discover a certain combination of chemicals, all made in this country, which will simplify fabric dyeing and produce better results with less dye materials. Dyemakers have experimented for years to 'develop' direct colors, but, so far as I know, this is the first time it has been successfully and commercially accomplished.

Will Dye Combinations

"Another thing which should be remembered is that acid dyes will dye only wool or silk separately, whereas 'direct' dyes will dye any combination of silk and wool and cotton. The developer adds hardly anything to the cost of dyeing, and a very small amount will accomplish the things described. In the blacks, especially, the results are very noticeable. Thus far, America has succeeded in producing only a dull brownish black, which is not fade-proof or wash-proof. When the developer works on this dye, however, it brings out a deep black, which is not outdone by the famous Zambest black, which is no longer obtainable. American dye makers have accomplished wonders during the short time they have been making dyes, and I think we need have no fear for our future supply of dyestuffs."

Dr. Wolff Studied in Germany

Dr. Wolff is a graduate of the chemical department of the famous technical University of Goettingen and was one of the color experts of the Badische Aniline and Soda Fabriken and the Farbwerke Hoechst, the two firms

which controlled the dye industry of the world. He came to this country shortly before the outbreak of the war and opened his laboratory in New York and Philadelphia. On account of several of his old associates living here, he moved to Milwaukee and has been associated with the Phoenix Knitting works ever since. There a complete research laboratory was placed at his disposal and he and his assistants have solved many perplexing problems which have confronted this firm through the general lack of dye material.

Officials of the Phoenix Knitting works assert that Dr. Wolff's developer is not a mere laboratory theory, but has been found commercially feasible and has been in use in the plant for several months past in dyeing an average of 36,000 pairs of hose daily.

SEMET-SOLVAY SURPLUS \$8,487,845

Compares With Surplus of \$229,506 In February, 1916—Dividends \$1,300,000

The Semet-Solvay Co. reports for the 11 months ending December 31st last: Gross earnings \$10,983,918; interest charges \$28,986; depreciation and adjustment of accounts \$418,321; total deduction \$447,307; balance \$10,536,611; dividends \$1,300,000; surplus \$9,236,611; previous surplus \$229,506; total surplus \$9,466,117; reserves \$987,272; final surplus \$8,487,845.

The balance sheet as of December 31st last compares with the balance sheet as of February 1, 1916, as follows:

	Dec. 31, 1916	Feb. 1, 1916
Assets—		
Cash	\$2,417,658	\$1,769,940
Bills and accounts receivable.....	3,283,062	2,364,703
Investment funds	2,164,786	
Manufactured products	1,289,343	1,634,974
Materials and supplies	1,485,891	476,053
Real estate, plant and equipment...	4,349,570	2,417,991
Invest. in other companies	8,705,288	3,221,848
Sinking fund	317,558	274,683
Insurance funds	79,920	
Sundry debits	81,954	88,492
Total assets	\$24,175,031	\$12,228,684
Liabilities—		
Capital stock	\$10,000,000	\$8,000,000
Surplus	2,000,000	
Debenture bonds	400,000	400,000
Debenture notes	154,350	185,220
Accounts payable	1,491,992	2,271,513
Accounts accrued, not due		295,671
Reserve for taxes and ins.....	503,654	46,777
Dividends due		600,000
Sundry credits	158,918	199,997
Undivided earnings	9,466,117	229,506
Total liabilities	\$24,175,031	\$12,228,684

DEMAND IN CHINA FOR AMERICAN PAINTS

The climatic conditions in Hong Kong and South China are such that paints manufactured for the American trade are not suitable there, and British and other European manufacturers have been able to hold most of the trade in previous years, because the needs were studied and paints were manufactured especially for the Hong Kong market. Demand for American paints has, however, increased in the past few months by the impossibility of securing any supplies in this line from Europe, while stocks of foreign paints in all South China ports have decreased to almost nothing except the fair amount of the American kinds so far imported. Native paints and oils have been adapted to immediate needs, but, in spite of that fact, and especially with regard to the trade for shipping, the need of further imports from the United States is apparent, according to United States Consul General Anderson, and Hong Kong importers are reaching out for American samples and quotations in a way never before experienced.

QUININE PRICES ADVANCE SHARPLY WHEN ALL DUTCH PORTS ARE CLOSED

Shipments of Cinchona Bark May Be Entirely Cut Off—Speculative Buying Evident In Inquiries for Large Amounts—In 1915 Quinine Touched \$2.25 an Ounce

The closing of all Dutch ports by the Dutch Ministry of Marine which will cut off imports of cinchona bark, sent the price of quinine to a new high level and caused some uneasiness in the trade for fear that the experience of 1915, when quinine touched \$2.25 an ounce might be repeated. Heavy speculative buying took place at that time, and there were indications this week that the same interests were attempting to buy up spot supplies at present figures if possible.

Manufacturers received inquiries for blocks of 50,000 ounces, but there was a feeling in the trade that stocks should be reserved for regular customers and that the proportion sold to each regular trader should be limited to his normal requirements. Brokers asserted that not since the autumn of 1915, when the market first felt strongly the influence of the war, has there been such an active demand for quinine. For several days past there has been marked increase of buying based upon the possibilities of war between the United States and Germany. The interest is widespread, inquiries and orders coming from all parts of the country as well as South America, but the demand was not of a speculative character, such as that which marked the heavy movement in the last quarter of 1915. Most of the orders came from regular distributors and exporters and were for such lots as they might ordinarily wish to buy on a rising market.

One bid for 25,000 ounces, coming from a speculative source, was rejected. Second hand interests were underselling manufacturers, but the increased demand stiffened the market and brokers began to quote above manufacturers' prices. Buyers then took small lots from first hands, but when the announcement was made of an advance in manufacturers' quotations of 20c an ounce, bringing their bulk price up to 75c, buyers once more returned to the second hand market and numerous lots were said to have changed hands at 60 to 65c an ounce. Outside holdings were offered sparingly, and according to report as high as 85c an ounce was demanded in some quarters on the understanding that manufacturers were holding back supplies to await developments.

The announcement of an advance by manufacturers came immediately after the reported closing of Dutch ports. It was at once assumed that their action was precipitated by the possibility of the cutting off of cinchona bark supplies from Amsterdam, upon which market the American makers of quinine are dependent for their raw material.

Since the extraordinary demand started up, an advance in prices by manufacturers has been accepted as a certainty, particularly as it is known that stocks of bark here are at a low point. The prospect of a shutting off of bark supplies merely hastened the inevitable.

That the experiences of 1915 may be repeated in the quinine market or even exceeded is thought to be not improbable under existing circumstances. In that year prices advanced from the manufacturers' price of 33c at the beginning of September to \$2.25 an ounce, paid to second hands, in the latter half of October, accompanied by heavy speculative buying.

A leading manufacturer said:

"It is a question of shipments of bark. If supplies come as usual, quinine should not go any higher, because the price of bark has not advanced. But the supplies of bark in this country are very small and the stocks of quinine are limited to a few weeks' consumption. This is the busy season and should there be no further shipments of bark the quinine in manufacturers' hands might be exhausted in thirty days. There is considerable quinine in second hands. It was bought at high prices as long ago as the speculative period in 1915. Some of it was acquired at \$1.25 an ounce or higher, and the holders will probably await developments."

RECOVERING POTASH FROM BANANA STALKS

Description of Experiments Conducted by H. E. Billings and A. W. Christie

H. E. Billings and A. W. Christie, contribute a paper to the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* on the recovery of potash from banana stalks. The account of their experiments says in part:

"The stalks were chopped into pieces about one inch long and dried in the oven. The dried samples were exceedingly friable and easily broken or ground in a mortar. A sample was analyzed for fertilizing constituents with the following results:

	Per cent.
Total nitrogen (N)	0.44
Total phosphoric acid (P_2O_5)	0.42
Total potash (K_2O)	10.46
Water-soluble potash (K_2O)	7.72
Moisture	4.05

"The dry matter is as rich in potash as commercial kaint and may be considered nearly as valuable, since 74 per cent of the potash is soluble in water. Were this material used as a fertilizer, it is reasonable to assume that the organic matter would in time decompose in the soil with the formation of humus, resulting in the subsequent release of the remainder of the potash in an available condition. This material also approximates the composition and value of dried kelp, which at the present time is being used to a considerable extent as a filter in commercial fertilizers. In certain respects, the material under consideration is probably superior to kelp for this purpose. Especially to be noted is the fact that banana stalks contain only very slight amounts of sodium and chlorine whereas kelp contains such quantities as to throw it into the class of kaint or other chlorinated salts.

"Weighed amounts of the dry matter were charred sufficiently to destroy organic matter and the resulting char leached with successive small portions of distilled water. About 16 per cent of the dry matter was recovered in the form of water-soluble salts. A maximum yield was obtained with water representing 5 times the weight of original dry matter. The salts were dried to constant weight at 100 degrees C., and analyzed with the following results:

	Per cent
Silica (SiO_2)	2.81
Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3)	None
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	None
Manganese oxide (Mn_2O_3)	None
Lime (CaO)	0.12
Magnesia (MgO)	0.07
Potash (K_2O)	64.23
Soda (Na_2O)	0.46
Sulfuric Acid (SO_3)	4.17
Carbonic acid (CO_2)	26.11
Chlorine (Cl)	1.57
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5)	0.34
Total per cent	99.88

"The above figures show that the leached salts consist of over 90 per cent potassium carbonate. This salt should command a price equal to that quoted for any 85 per cent potassium carbonate on the market, which in recent quotations was close to one dollar per pound. Every ton of fresh material will yield 27 pounds of this 90 per cent potassium carbonate."

OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION IN ITALY

In 1916 the area of olive trees under cultivation in Italy, according to figures published by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, was 5,701,169 acres. This is only slightly less than the acreage of 1915, which was 5,704,158 acres. The five-year average, 1909 to 1913, was 5,744,912 acres. The olive oil yield is estimated at 374,786,000 pounds in 1916, as against 300,401,802 pounds in 1915 and 359,771,837 pounds for the 1909 to 1912 average. The heavy rains and windstorms have injured the olive trees in some localities, where the fruit has prematurely fallen.

DR. BERNHARD C. HESSE DECLARES

PAIGE PATENT BILL UTTERLY BAD

Leading Chemist Takes Issue With Dr. F. E. Stewart Against Plan to Limit Patents to Processes—Says Bill Aids Foreign Interests

The effort of Dr. F. E. Stewart, chairman of the patent and trade-mark committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to induce the various sections of the American Chemical Society and the American Pharmaceutical Association to indorse the Paige bill, now pending in Congress, will meet with strenuous opposition in the American Chemical Society.

The Paige bill limits patents to processes. The present law grants a patent on the product as well as the process, so that an inventor of a drug has the exclusive right to sell that drug even if a new and better process for the manufacture is discovered. The Philadelphia branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association indorsed the Paige bill at a recent meeting as reported in *DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*.

A committee of three was appointed to confer with the American Chemical Society, and here the battle begins.

Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, of the General Chemical Company, New York, says the Paige bill is the latest of a number of attempts to saddle compulsory working of patents upon American inventors in the United States. Dr. Hesse has made a study of the question in all its details and has left no loophole for attack uncovered in his elaborate scheme of preparedness for the coming struggle. In an address on the Paige bill which Dr. Hesse prepared for delivery before the sections of the American Chemical Society interested in the question, he says in part:

"Can the Paige bill help the coal-tar chemists? The answer is: it cannot. The reasons are:

"At no time in the history of the development of the coal-tar dye industry did the number of commercial coal-tar dyes subject to United State patents equal the number of commercial coal-tar dyes not patented in the United States.

"In all but a very few instances dyes free from U. S. patent restraint could at all times be made which could be and were offered as successful substitutes for dyes subject to U. S. patents.

"At no time was the American industry throttled or even handicapped by U. S. patents held by foreigners to such an extent that it could not offer successful substitutes for the great majority of patented articles; the American industry always had at its disposal means of getting into the market and which were free from U. S. patent restraint, provided that industry was strong enough to get into the market.

Called Class Legislation

"Before proceeding to any detailed discussion of the Paige bill, I want to say that I consider it to represent an attack upon the best interests of this country, as ill advised as it is full of pernicious potentialities. We in this country believe that class legislation is intolerable; that being so, what must we think of sub-class legislation? The textile people believe that compulsory working is good for a few of us chemists; in other words, the Paige bill selects a few of us upon which to experiment with this compulsory working of patents. If compulsory working of patents is a good thing for the chemists, or a few of us, we are certainly willing to share our good fortune with the rest of the country. If it is a doubtful thing or a bad thing, then there is no reason why some of us should be selected for the purpose of 'trying it on the dog.' Under these circumstances, the whole country ought to step in and make every man take his just share of the risk, and not as this bill contemplates, enable the textile and other people to stand from under and simply shove us chemists or some of us out where we are exposed to injury.

"Congressman Paige himself is reported as saying of this bill at the banquet given in Boston by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, on April 28, 1915:

"There were those who feared that the bill I introduced would be applied to all patents, and they were na-

turally lukewarm, if not actually opposed to it, but the bill contemplated nothing of the kind. It was introduced solely for the purpose of relieving American manufacturers from the deplorable conditions which existed in September last.

"I think the textile manufacturers of the country should have investigated the merits of the bill, even if they did not feel warranted in urging its passage. But the manufacturers who ought to have been so deeply interested in this problem in New England got cold feet because it was represented to them that the bill would be of no avail."

Compulsory Working and the Chemists

"Since compulsory working of textile patents is regarded as bad by our textile interests why should compulsory working of chemical patents be considered good for our chemical interests? If compulsory working is as good as represented by our textile interests why should our textile makers 'fear' that the Paige bill would apply to their patents? If they 'fear' under those circumstances why should chemical manufacturers not do the same? Since some of our textile interests are 'naturally lukewarm' or 'actually opposed' to any effort to enforce compulsory working of textile patents why should our chemical interests do otherwise with respect to the compulsory working of chemical patents? Why should our chemical manufacturers be so recklessly sacrificed for the benefit of our textile interests? The above quotation throws a convincing light upon the mental attitude of the supporters of this bill and proves beyond question that compulsory working is in itself a bad thing and as such is instinctively dreaded by those likely to be affected thereby.

"Not only is the Paige bill badly constructed from the point of view of the needs of the chemists, but it is the very poorest kind of law building; it attempts to inject into a Patent act the language of a Tariff act; in other words it has selected, from a law building point of view, the entirely wrong tool with which to do its work.

"The Paige bill is bare and unequivocal compulsory working, absolutely devoid of any of the legislative and administrative compromises which the experience of the world has unqualifiedly proven to be absolutely essential; it absolutely ignores the legislative experience of 57 countries for the past 80 years.

"The U. S. Patent Act of April 10, 1790, did not specify 'composition of matter' which is the basis of our products claims, among the patentable matter; this act was repealed February 21, 1793, and 'composition of matter' was then made patentable and has remained so ever since, or for 122 years.

"The U. S. Patent Act of July 13, 1832 (repealed July 4, 1836, 79 years ago) provided for compulsory working of all U. S. patents to be held by foreigners; no such legislation has since been passed.

Would Reverse Country's Policy

"Those who wish to bring about such fundamental reversals in our policies of such long standing surely must sustain the burden of showing positive advantages and the sponsors of compulsory working have utterly failed to do so. The past has taught nothing to the advocates of this bill.

"Suppose an American invents a new and very useful drug derived from animal sources entirely, and a foreigner discovers a way of making that same drug from so-called coal-tar materials. Is this foreigner to be placed in a position to drive the American out of his own market? That is precisely what the Paige bill makes possible and enthusiastically invites and encourages.

"This bill attempts to do away with product patents and substitute specific process patents therefor and abolishes generic process patents. Everybody knows that under the American system, chemical process patents are almost impossible of defense; infringement is difficult to detect and to prove; orders of inspection are very rarely given. If we are to substitute process patents for product patents on the ground that that is the German practice, then we should also incorporate into our system of jurisprudence the German judicial point of view of process patents. While the German claims are in form process claims, yet judicial interpretations have given them the effect of product claims; furthermore, the patentee, upon a reasonable prima facie showing, forces the defendant to disclose

to three men skilled in the art and acceptable to the Court that which he actually does and the Court then decides whether the thus disclosed matter is or is not an infringement of the patent. For how long does any one suppose the American public would stand for a judicial procedure of this kind? I have yet to see the American chemist who, after fully appreciating this German procedure, was for one instant in favor of abandoning our product patents for process claims and patents.

Like Jumping a Claim

"The difference between our present practice, now 122 years old, and the practice proposed by this Paige bill may be fairly illustrated as follows: A prospector locates a valuable gold mine after much wandering and travelling; he stakes and registers his claim; that gold mine is his and all are trespassers who enter upon his claim by whatever route. The Paige bill proposal would have it that a person reaching that staked and registered mine by a route different from the trail taken by the first locator, has equal rights upon the property with the first locator. This bill wants to try this departure, new to the United States, upon a few of us chemists, while the textile people continue to live and work under the old plan. In other words, the Paige bill ranks a finder of a second trail to a gold mine, that he did not discover, as of equal importance with the man who had the grit to go out and find that unknown gold mine; 'claim-jumping' is not regarded as particularly honorable and clean dealing and why should the Paige bill encourage it? To bring it nearer home:

"Suppose you buy a lot and build a house on it; everybody is a trespasser who enters that lot by any route whatever. The Paige bill says that any one is entitled to full and free use of that lot and house and all its contents equally with you, provided he enters the lot by any means other than the front gate which happens to be your customary way of entering your grounds. Can you imagine the disturbance that this sort of a proposition would make among householders? Then why should the chemists of this country tolerate any such treatment?

"No matter what changes may be made in this bill as to details like those enumerated, the three insurmountable and irremovable objections to it still remain:

"1—Class and subclass legislation.

"2—Abandonment of a settled judicial policy and substitution thereof of an effort to create a new judicial policy which the world's experience to date shows conclusively will lead to failure.

"3—Introduction of a new system of judicial procedure which cannot be otherwise than obnoxious to American principles and thought.

"The U. S. rejected one of the Paige bill proposals in 1793 and the other in 1836; no reasonable proof of advantage for such a reversal as now proposed has been promised, much less offered by the supporters of the Paige bill."

OPIUM OFFERINGS ENTIRELY WITHDRAWN

The leading importers of opium in New York and Philadelphia have withdrawn from the market, owing to depleted stocks, and the uncertainty of future shipments from abroad. The government statement of goods in bond on January 1st, the latest official figures available, showed the quantity of opium so held to consist of 10,657 pounds, compared with 39,851 pounds on the same date last year. There has been a complete interruption of importations from Turkey by the war and supplies of Persian gum from London, that had been counted on to some extent, have been withheld almost entirely by the difficulty experienced in obtaining shipping permits from the British Government.

Prior to the withdrawal of importers' holdings of opium, sales were made up to \$14.50 by the case, the highest price reached at any time since the beginning of the war. That figure, however, by no means establishes a record for altitude, as opium has more than once been quoted at a higher figure in years past. In the period immediately following the war sales were made at \$22.50 duty paid.

BIOLOGICAL SECTION IS ORGANIZED BY MEDICINAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURERS

Dr. Charles F. Herty Points Out "Joker" in Tariff Act Affecting Coal-Tar Products—Advisory Com- mittee Named on Standards and Deterioration

For two days last week, the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products met in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, and discussed topics of importance to the drug trade. Reports of officers and delegates to other "conventions were heard and a new biological section of the Association was formed. This action was taken under a recent amendment to the constitution of the association, which provides for the creation of separate sections under the control of the parent body. The biological section is the first of such divisions to be formed, but it is anticipated that with the growth of the association numerous other sections will be established. A feature in the by-law creating the new section was the provision forbidding any price fixing or exchange of price information which might be regarded as in violation of the anti-trust law.

Among the resolutions that were adopted was one creating an advisory committee on standards and deterioration, to be composed of one representative of each of the member companies and firms. This committee will work in co-operation with, and will be supplemental to the smaller standing committee of the association. The task of setting up standards in the drug trade, which will be practicable not only in the laboratory, but also in quantity production, will, it was stated, require a long period of careful investigation. The object of perfecting these standards is not merely to aid manufacturers but to give to the public the benefit of new discoveries which will not be available until industrially practical standards are determined.

The association passed a resolution endorsing the establishment of a convention, such as is now being considered, for the international registration of trade-marks, particularly as the scheme applies between the United States and South American countries. Another resolution created a bureau for the recording of trade-marks and labels which could not be registered under the United States law by the Government.

George Simon, delegate to the metric conference held in connection with the recent convention here of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, recommended in his report that the association apply for membership in the recently organized association for the advocacy of the metric system. The medicinal association expressed itself heartily in sympathy with this movement.

Charles M. Woodruff gave a detailed account of the nine resolutions passed by the National Drug Trade Conference at Washington and Dr. A. R. L. Dohme went into like detail in discussing the Atlantic City convention of the A.Ph.A. The reports made by the other delegates summed up the work done by the various conventions.

Dwight T. Scott, who was delegate to the League to Enforce Peace and Henry C. Lovis, delegate to the World's Court Congress, had two of the most interesting reports to offer, because of the international situation at the present time. Mr. Scott told of the development of the League and pointed out why such an organization would soon become of prime importance. The members of the Association were exceedingly interested in the report.

An interesting feature of the convention was the address by Dr. Charles F. Herty, formerly president of the American Chemical Society, who discussed the adoption of the tariff on coal-tar products and sulphur colors and the exceptions that were put in the bill at the last moment. As the bill now stands, he said, there is no payment of a specific duty of five cents a pound on all indigoids, and it was his contention that chemists of this country would be greatly injured by the provision. He said that only one man, a consumer in South Carolina who does not produce any indigoids had asked to have the duty removed, and characterized the provision as a "joker" slipped over at night. Dr. George Simon responded but admitted he did not know that the duty clause had been removed.

H. C. Lovis reported for the committee on industrial

preparedness that he had been in conference with Federal authorities and experts and predicted that great progress in medicinal development would be made the coming year. He touched lightly upon diplomatic conditions, and added that domestic preparedness in the industrial field meant that there was little to worry about in the drug field.

Franklin Black, treasurer of the Association reported that the working funds were in good order and President Charles J. Lynn told of the work that had been done. Reports of committees followed and in the evening there was a smoker and private vaudeville show.

The Executive Committee offered resolutions opposing in general form, the new New York state narcotic law which requires filing of registration of products and the triplicate filing of prescriptions filled from narcotic drugs. The committee also recommended a closer relation between medicinal manufacturers.

The banquet Wednesday evening was a leading feature. Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East, traced the surgery and medicinal work that was done in Porto Rico and at Panama in an interesting manner but kept off the subject of preparedness. Rear Admiral Bradley N. Fiske, of the Naval War College made a plea for patriotism and solid backing for President Wilson. Marcus M. Marks, President of Manhattan Borough, spoke on his favorite topic, "Daylight saving" and Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, made one of the clever speeches for which he is famed. President Charles J. Lynn was toastmaster at the banquet. At noon, on each of the convention days, a luncheon was served in the Waldorf Apartments.

The membership committee of the Association reported, as the convention ended, that there were only four medicinal manufacturing firms in the country which are not members of the Association. Eleven firms were taken in at this convention and the total membership is now above forty.

DEMAND FOR COPPER SULPHATE IN SPAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—A report on the demand for copper sulphate in Spain has been made to the Department of Commerce by Consul Gracey, of Seville, who says:

During 1915 there was a considerable shortage in the supply of copper sulphate for this district, and the assistance of the Spanish and American Governments was required to enable the wine growers to secure a sufficient supply to protect the vines from mildew. The United States supplied much of the sulphate then required, but according to the best information obtainable, the copper sulphate needed for the vines of the Seville district this year will be supplied entirely from Spanish sources.

Information regarding the amount actually used in this district is not available, but it is estimated that the total consumption for all Spain will be between 7,000 and 8,000 tons.

The class of sulphate used for agricultural purposes is said to be 98 to 99 per cent, and is usually packed in barrels of from 200 to 300 kilos (Kilo equals 2.2046 pounds). Sacks of 50 or 100 kilos are sometimes used when it becomes necessary to transport the product to places where the transportation of the barrels is difficult. Sales are made through regular dealers who carry stocks of the chemical.

The Spanish Government acquired a considerable quantity of sulphate in 1915 and sold it to the dealers and wine-grape growers, but during the coming season it is said that the Government will sell only such sulphate as was left from last year, amounting to approximately 1,700 tons.

One mining company in Seville Province has made arrangements to supply a large quantity of the copper sulphate for this district, and firms in Barcelona and Valencia are also said to have made arrangements to manufacture sulphate for the coming season. For this reason it is not likely that the country will be obliged to import any considerable quantity this year.

MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC INDIGO BEGUN BY DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Concern In Switzerland Main Competitor With German Manufacturers—American Firms Slow to Enter New Field—Imports of Natural Indigo

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—Officials of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce find little progress has been made in the manufacture of synthetic indigo, since supplies from Germany were cut off by the war. Dyestuff manufacturers located at Basle have materially enlarged facilities existing in 1914, with the result that of late all receipts of artificial indigo into this country have come from that single source. The Basle manufacturing firm is reported to have already more than paid for the extensions made to its plant, besides declaring extra dividends and augmenting its sinking fund.

The delay in starting indigo manufacturing plants in the countries shut off by the war from the usual German supply was explained by an American dyestuff factor as due to the complicated character of the machinery and processes essential to a proper production of the product and, in the United States especially, to the unwillingness of domestic manufacturers of dyestuffs to bother with indigo when quick and unprecedented profits were to be found in the production of the more ordinary of the coal-tar colors.

A report was received last week at the New York office of the Foreign Commerce Bureau that the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., is now starting to make synthetic indigo. The company, of which Herbert H. Dow is head, starts out with a tariff protection of 30 per cent. on imported indigo, although the activities of some domestic consumers prevented the enactment of a 5 cents per pound specific duty in addition. The Dow plant will have a reported daily output of 5,000 pounds, while the cost of the plant was \$500,000, according to the information given the Government officials.

Government officials are evincing much interest in what the E. I. de Nemours du Pont Company may do in general dyestuff production when war orders for explosives become a thing of the past. At present the company is maintaining a large force of chemists engaged in research work at Wilmington, Del., under the direction of Dr. L. Edgar, Development Superintendent, with a view to determining profitable fields for exploitation after the war. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that the entrance of the du Pont concern on a large scale into the chemical and dyestuffs arena would of itself constitute a serious menace to German supremacy in this and other markets.

In England the Badische indigo plant is, under an Order in Council, placed in charge of the I. E. Levinstein Company, Ltd., for operation during the period of the war. Just what the British synthetic output is at this time seems a matter of conjecture. Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government's dyestuff expert, has said that since the war three-fourths of American imports of indigo were of the natural product, the chief sources being India, China, Java, Sumatra, Brazil, and Guatemala. High prices for natural indigo the world over have acted as a great stimulant to native growers, as prices, which just before the war ranged from 80 to 90 cents per pound for the best Bengal grade, now touch \$4. The rise in the synthetic product also has been marked, as ante-bellum prices were around 18 and 20 cents, while now \$1.50 a pound is obtained.

According to the latest report issued by the Department of Commerce, it appears that between January 1st and September 8th, 1916, indigo of both classes imported totaled 3,553,360 pounds, having an appraised foreign value of \$6,035,319. From September 9th to December 1, 1916, imports of natural indigo were 118,838 pounds, worth in the foreign markets \$246,020. In the full eleven months ended with November, 1915, imports of both classes of indigo aggregated 6,055,490 pounds, valued at \$2,799,927. In the same period of 1914 such imports were returned at 7,780,054 pounds, valued at \$1,143,903. In the last-named period, however, a considerable amount of the product was synthetic, since the war embargo on Germany's exports did not become effective until August 1, 1914.

CHEMICALS INTENDED FOR EXPORT MUST BE PACKED SAFE AND TIGHT

Protest of Longshoremen Results in Agreement Between Steamship Lines and Employing Stevedores—Men Burned by Acids—Double Bags for Bone Dust

Chemicals and powders must be packed safely, hereafter, in accordance with the findings of a standing committee of the steamship lines and employing stevedores that has had the matter under discussion for about a year. All barrels, drums and packages hereafter must be clean, tight and sufficiently strong to prevent leakage when properly packed.

The starting of the notices followed the receipt of a circular from the offices of the Ship Conference. The complaint of the stevedores was that the containers of the chemicals in many instances were in such a condition as to cause injury to the men by the spilling of acids while being handled, several men having been burned badly. There was talk of a strike when the matter first came up but the trade now feels the situation has been cleared and that shippers will see that packages are up to the new requirements.

The following gives a list of the chemicals, etc., that were enumerated in the protest of the longshoremen. It shows how they must be packed hereafter:

Soda Ash—In watertight wooden bbls. similar to oil bbls. not to measure over 12 cubic feet.

Formaldehyde—Packages must be tight without sign of leakage.

Caustic Soda, Bleach, Alkali, Potash, Lye and Chloride of Lime—Must be in heavy iron or steel drums of not over 22 gauge, caps to be tight and well screwed; weight of package not over 500 pounds.

Silicon—In tight wooden barrels and without perceptible odor.

Chlorine—Present package considered satisfactory.

Cyanide—Present package considered satisfactory.

Carbolic Acid—Must be shipped in heavy drums same as export drums now used for sulphuric acid.

Bone Dust—Always in double bags.

ENGLISH SOAPMAKERS FORM A TRUST

A \$3,000,000 limited liability corporation has recently been chartered in England to carry on the business of soap and candle makers, seed-crushers, margarine-manufacturers and dealers, manufacturers, refiners, preparers, treaters and hardeners of and dealers in oil seeds, oil, fat, tallow, glycerin, cattle food and oleaginous, fatty or saponaceous substances, and all kinds of unguents and ingredients of soap, candles, margarine and similar substances. The corporation which is to be known as the China Soap & Candle Co., Ltd., is to adopt an agreement with Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., William Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., and Price's (China), Ltd.

DRUG STORE CHANGES

CHICAGO, ILL., January 30.—About March 1st, the ninth drug store of the Independent Drug Company will be opened at the northwest corner of Wabash and Van Buren. The corner has been leased for ten years at an approximate rental of \$175,000 for the term, and about \$25,000 is to be expended in improvements and equipments. This is the second store to be operated by the company in the loop district, the other being located at 137 South State street.

PARTIES IN BISMUTH SWINDLE SUMMONED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Lifschitz and Swedish Say They Bought Precipitated Chalk from "Sol Gardener" of Hackensack, Who Cannot Be Found—Arrests Expected Soon

The District Attorney of New York county, private detectives from two concerns and various other investigators are searching for information, in and around New York, concerning the swindle in bismuth subnitrate that startled the chemical world last week. A "John Doe" inquiry has already been held by the city and there is a probability that the Federal government may take the case up under the Interstate Commerce act.

The swindle was uncovered when 200 pounds of bismuth subnitrate bearing the Merck and Mallinckrodt labels was found by a St. Louis manufacturer to contain nothing but precipitated chalk. Five pound packages weighed but four and fraction pounds.

Investigation was immediately started and it was learned that the goods had been purchased by the New York office of the manufacturer through a broker, Samson Rosenblatt of 261 Broadway. The deal had been put through by telephone. It then developed that one or two other New York concerns had purchased the bismuth from Rosenblatt or a man named Weiss, of Wall street. When the deal was called to his attention, Rosenblatt sent checks covering the losses and began another investigation of his own.

Rosenblatt told his story to a representative of this paper. He also offered a package of the alleged bismuth as a sample. It weighs much less than five pounds, although it is clearly stated on the label that that is the weight of the package.

"I bought my first lot of the stuff from a man named Lifschitz of 221 East Broadway," said Rosenblatt, "when I needed some more I purchased it from this man Weiss. He also bought from Lifschitz, so that we together got 500 pounds from him. Lifschitz does a small wholesale drug business under the name of the Lifschitz Drug Company."

Investigation of the Lifschitz Drug Company disclosed the interesting fact that Lifschitz occupies desk room in his wife's dressmaking establishment in a back apartment on East Broadway near Clinton street, the lower East side. There is no sign on the doors, and nothing to indicate that Lifschitz is to be found there except his wife's dressmaking advertisement. The telephone books show that Lifschitz is at 224 East Broadway. He is actually across the street at 221.

It was difficult to locate Lifschitz, but he was finally found in the offices of A. Swedish, at 10 Hester street, in the drug store of a man named Aaronwitz, Swedish's brother-in-law. Lifschitz said he had not actually purchased the bismuth subnitrate but that Swedish, who was formerly his partner had done it. Swedish said he bought it using part of his own money and part of Lifschitz's funds. Both of them were summoned before Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg for examination.

Swedish told the investigator the following interesting story:

"I bought the stuff from a man named Sol Gardener of 37 Spring Valley road, Hackensack, N. J. He delivered it and we paid him cash right here in this store. I've never seen him since and I went to Hackensack with a private detective to look him up and there is no such address.

"I met Gardener in the United Drug Exchange. I was down there smoking one afternoon talking to a friend of mine when this well dressed stranger came up. He quoted some prices on quicksilver and bismuth to my friend and they went away to talk in private. I had heard the prices, however, and they interested me. So I went downstairs and waited for the stranger to come out. When he did I asked him for quotations.

"He said then that he didn't have much to offer at that particular time. But he said he would write. I asked for his address and he gave it to me but told me that I must not write there because he was often on the road and rarely in his office. When he had some goods he

would communicate with me, he said. A few days later I got a postal card (he said Lifschitz had the card but neither of them produced it) quoting mercury and bismuth subnitrate. The bismuth was quoted at \$2.10 a pound. I bought about a thousand pounds, meeting him in the store to close the deal.

"The stuff was delivered and we paid cash for it. Since then we have never seen this man Gardener. He was a dark man and was always well dressed."

Both Swedish and Lifschitz insisted that they examined the five-pound cartons of the alleged bismuth before they delivered it anywhere. They did not open the boxes they said because that would have broken the labels. But they lifted them, and looked them all over carefully, although they suspected no fraud. The box which the investigator for this paper got from Rosenblatt, which was delivered from this consignment through Lifschitz, weighed but 4 and a fraction pounds. The investigator lifted the box and suggested it was light weight before he was told that such had been found to be the case with all the cartons. The two men who sold the broker the bismuth say they found nothing wrong with the cartons when they investigated them.

The two manufacturing concerns upon whose product the swindle was based have hired private detectives. These detectives have searched every angle of the Lifschitz-Swedish story but they have not yet found the man Gardener, nor any trace of him. They have investigated the story told by Swedish and have tried to get the friend of the Drug Exchange who was spoken to by Gardener to describe him. Whatever success they have had in that quarter has been kept quiet. The District Attorney's investigation is likely at any moment to fasten the swindle on those responsible, but as yet no arrests have been made.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs and chemicals from correspondents in foreign countries:

23567†—A firm in Mexico is desirous of representing American manufacturers and exporters of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, surgical instruments, paints, and varnishes.

23558.†—A man in Cuba desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of general hardware, drugs, and chemicals.

23550.*—A merchant in British East Africa is in the market for tooth powder, soaps, toilet preparations, men's furnishings, patent medicines, cutlery, hand bags, novelties, and notions. Wherever possible, samples should be submitted with prices, discounts, shipping and packing charges, weights, measurements, etc. Terms desired are seven days' sight draft with bill of lading attached. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

23551.†—A firm in Switzerland is desirous of obtaining quotations on asbestos sheets.

23552.*—A man in Santo Domingo wishes to secure an agency for the sale of toilet and laundry soaps. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Correspondence may be in English. Payment will be made in 30 or 60 days. Reference.

23599.*—A firm in British East Africa is in the market for tooth powder, which is now being furnished at \$12 to \$18 per gross, c. i. f., and shaving soap in sticks, which is furnished at \$14 to \$27 per gross, c. i. f. These goods are needed in large quantities. Quotations should be made c. i. f., if possible; otherwise, f. o. b. New York. Discounts, packing charges, weights, terms, etc., should be clearly stated. Terms desired are seven days' sight draft with bill of lading attached. References.

23600.†—A man in South Africa desires to secure an agency for the sale of pharmaceutical products. Reference.

23658*—A man in Spain desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of chemical products. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Reference.

23678.†—A company in Canada wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of chemicals, drugs, patent medicines, etc. It will consider an agency proposition.

NEW YORK TRADE NEWS

S. W. White, treasurer of Peters, White & Co., 55 John street, has returned from a trip to Florida.

Frank M. Bell, of Armour & Co. of Chicago, was a visitor in the New York wholesale drug trade last week.

Ben Exley, president and manager of the Ohio Valley Drug Co. of Wheeling, W. Va., was a visitor in the local drug market last week.

The Max Blum Co. of Manhattan, milk products and by-products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by C. E. Davidson, T. and M. Blum, 142 Reade street.

The Precision Instrument Company, of Detroit, Mich., announces that the Vincent & Gilson Engineering Company, 30 Church street, New York, will represent them in the east.

R. G. Dun & Co. report the number of failures in the drug and chemical trade in the United States during January as 35 against 53 in the same month last year and 76 two years ago.

The Central Dyestuff and Chemical Company has placed contracts for a four-story fireproof warehouse at Newark, N. J. The structure will be of brick, concrete and steel and will cost \$80,000.

Picric acid valued at \$203,103 and trinitrotoluol valued at \$380,315 cleared from this port recently for Russia. Smokeless powder valued at \$3,935,305 and guncotton valued at \$1,501,620 cleared for Russia and France.

The J. Telinga Export and Trading Corporation, chemicals, seeds, greases, etc., has been formed under the laws of New York with a capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators, A. C. Kahn, J. and J. Telinga, 18 West 103d street.

A drawback allowance on the exportation of a medicinal preparation designated as "Elixir-Cordial, Huinarbo de Turquia de Tarrant," manufactured by the Tarrant Company of New York City, with the use of domestic tax paid alcohol, has been granted by the Treasury Department.

William Cantor, formerly assistant manager of Williamson and Company, brokers and dealers in coal-tar products, is now with the Astra General Export Supply Company. Mr. Cantor says although the Astra Company will specialize in chemicals and coal-tar products, it will also handle anything from a safety pin to an automobile.

A new organization has been formed among cocoa dealers. Members of the trade met in the Hotel McAlpin late in January and formed an association called Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers, under the auspices of the Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers of the United States. The following officers were elected: President, Louis Runkel; vice-president, S. S. Marvin; Treasurer, Frank D. Huyler.

The suit against the enforcement of the formula ordinance, brought by E. Fougera & Co., H. Planten & Son and the Charles L. Crittenton Company, will come up for hearing on February 19th, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Health Commissioner, was the author of the ordinance, which provides for the registration in the Department of Health of all names for the ingredients of patent medicines to which the therapeutic effects claimed are attributed.

George H. Bruce, manufacturers' agent, 320 Broadway, says: "Contrary to first impressions, in the event of hostilities with the European Nations, the domestic chemical drug and dye industries will not suffer. Rather, the contrary effect will be evidenced. Those consumers who have depended upon the foreign products entirely or used

only such domestic goods as they were compelled to, will be drawn by necessity to use home products. The increasing sales will enable a manufacturer to lower his prices and the exactions of the trade will compel standardization, with the result that the consumer will become used to the domestic goods, and there will be no inducement to again depend upon foreign products."

COMMITTEES OF THE DRUG TRADE SECTION

Committees of the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation were announced at the meeting last week, as follows:

Membership Committee—Frank C. Starr, Stanley F. Jadwin, E. C. M. Kemp, Frank L. McCartney and Edward Plaut.

Committee of Jobbing Druggists—William P. Ritchey, chairman, and one representative from each jobbing house in the Drug Trade Section.

Committee on Legislation—H. C. Lovis, Thomas F. Main, William Jay Schieffelin, Charles S. Littell and Jacob Weil.

Committee on Arbitration—I. Frank Stone, S. W. Fairchild, Herbert B. Harding, Oscar W. Smith and C. F. Butz.

Committee of Importers of Drugs and Chemicals—Franklin Black, C. P. Schlicke, George Simon, Charles A. Loring and August A. Wasserscheid.

Committee of Manufacturing Pharmacists—H. R. Planten, L. N. Upjohn, Charles Lamont, Edward Zink and John W. Parry.

Committee of Importers of Essential Oils—Joseph Mathias, C. Beilstein, Carl Victor, C. B. Layton and O. A. Brown.

Committee on Tares—Irving McKesson, William Archibald, M. J. Breitenbach and Henry Essig, Jr.

CHANGES IN BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON BOARD

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation held a special stockholders meeting on Friday, February 9th, at which the Board of Directors was reduced from eleven to eight members and the Executive Committee was reduced from five to three members. The present Board of Directors consists of Wm. A. Bradford, President; T. L. Chadbourne, S. B. Fleming, C. E. Mitchell, Wm. B. Thompson, Guy E. Tripp, A. H. Wiggins, and J. J. Watson, Jr.

The members of the Board whose resignations were accepted are E. Spahr, N. W. Runnion, and G. A. MacIntosh.

The Executive Committee now consists of Wm. A. Bradford, S. B. Fleming, and J. J. Watson, Jr. Messrs. E. M. Davis and W. V. N. Powelson were the members who resigned from the Executive Committee.

The office of Chairman of the Board was abolished, and amendments to the by-laws and charter necessary to effect the above changes were adopted.

USES METRIC SYSTEM IN EXPORT TRADE

"We adopted the metric system in our export department many years ago," said Irving McKesson, of McKesson & Robbins, at a meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the board of Trade, "because we considered it a good trade proposition. All the clerks are familiar with it and find it an easy and accurate system. It was necessary in doing business with European countries and even with the Far East.

"It may not be advisable to attempt compulsory adoption of the metric system at the present time, but the movement for the change should be kept up. The schools can help wonderfully and by the time the next generation is in trade the system can be made compulsory. We hardly realize that thousands and thousands of merchants in the United States are foreigners who were taught to use the metric system and prefer it."

Drug & Chemical Markets

LONDON PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER

Production of Chemically Pure Glycerin Suspended—Arsenic and Citric Acid Higher—Quinine and Salol Firmer—Growing Scarcity of Supplies

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, February 13—Iodides were reduced this week in sympathy with the cut in the price of iodine, last week. The production of chemically pure glycerin has been totally suspended.

The markets generally are higher owing to shipping difficulties, increase in freight rates and war risk rates, and the growing scarcity of supplies.

Among the products which have advanced are arsenic, balsam of tolu, cubebs, formaldehyde, sodium hyposulphite and citric acid.

There is a firmer tone in the price of quinine and salol. Phenacetin is lower.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetphenetidin	Haarlem Oil
Acid, Citric, Second Hands	Iron Citrate
Acid, Tartaric	Larkspur Seed
Arabic Gum, Sorts, Amber	Manna, Small Flake
Arnica Flowers	Mastic Gum
Arsenic, White, Powdered	Marjoram Leaves, French
Asafoetida Gum, Powdered	Mercury, Flasks
Balsam Copaiba, S. A.	Mercurials, Hard, Soft
Belladonna Leaves	Morphine
Castile Soap, White, Second Hands	Nux Vomica
Buckthorn Bark	Oil of Caraway
Caraway Seed	Oil of Citronella
Cassia	Oil of Rose
Celery Seed	Oil of Sandalwood
Cloves, Zanzibar	Oil of Wormseed
Codeine	Paris Green
Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian	Phenolphthalein
Cream of Tartar, U.S.P.	Quinine
Cubeb Berries	Rosemary Leaves
Dragon's Blood	Sesame Oil, Domestic
Epsom Salts	Senna Leaves, Alexandria
Galangal Root	Storax
	Thymol

Declined

Acetanilid	Iodine, Resublimed
Acid, Carbolic, Drums, Bottles	Iodine Preparations
Acid, Salicylic	Iodoform
	Potassium Permanganate

Sensational price changes have predominated in the market for drugs and chemicals. Short supplies and the seriousness of the international situation, together with fears of shortage of supplies, caused a nervous and excited market throughout the week. Price revisions were numerous and in many cases offerings have been temporarily withdrawn. Mercury in flasks led with a marked advance in values, followed by gains in mercurials. Quinine scored another advance and codeine prices moved up sharply.

Leaves of various descriptions are higher. Important advances were announced on French marjoram, belladonna, rosemary and Alexandria senna; also on buckthorn bark, galangal root and arnica flowers.

Essential oils moved upward including caraway, rose, sandalwood and wormseed.

Norwegian cod liver oil advanced sharply; also Haarlem oil. Citric and tartaric acids scored price gains under better demand.

Overproduction and lower value of crude materials,

led to price reductions on acetanilid, io-loform, iodine and iodine preparations, carbolic acid, salicylic acids, and potassium permanganate.

Acetanilid—A further reduction in prices on spot lots of chemically pure followed active selling competition among leading holders. Offerings were lowered to 40c @41c a pound.

Acetphenetidin—Spot stocks having decreased prices advanced, sellers quoting \$25@26 a pound, while some holders are holding out for higher values.

Acid, Citric—Values strengthened considerably for spot lots of crystals under a renewal of demand. Makers raised quotations 4c to 72c a pound for supplies, in barrels, and to 72½c a pound for powdered. Second hands sales have been fairly large at 82c@83c a pound and higher prices are predicted, owing to curtailment of supplies on the spot.

Acid, Tartaric—Makers announced a rise in prices on both crystal and powdered lots, due to higher cost of production, short supplies and renewal of buying movement. First hands are naming 5c higher to 71c for supplies of crystals and 70c a pound for powdered lots, U.S.P. In some quarters sales were reported by second hands up to 85c a pound for crystals.

Arabic Gum—Smaller spot, supplies and fair inquiries led to higher prices on spot lots of sorts. Holders raised quotations about 1c to 16c@17c a pound on amber sorts.

Asafoetida Gum—Stronger markets caused a further advance in values of powdered spot lots. Sellers are quoting 5c higher to \$1.30 to \$1.34 a pound.

Arnica Flowers—Smallness of spot stocks and the uncertainties surrounding future supplies, owing to the German submarine activities, led to another marked rise in prices. Offerings are limited to small lines at \$1.45 @ \$1.50 a pound, showing a gain of about 20c a pound.

Arsenic—Prices of spot white supplies are stronger owing to higher cost of production and light stocks. Buyers are experiencing more difficulty in obtaining lots under 11½c@12c a pound, for prompt deliveries.

Balsam—South American copaiba closed firmer, in sympathy with stronger primary reports and a more active demand. Holders of spot lots raised quotations to 71c@75c a pound.

Belladonna Leaves—Larger buying orders and a further decrease in spot stocks, resulted in firmer and higher prices. Sellers are refusing to entertain bids below \$1.47 and up to \$1.50 a pound is being quoted by some holders.

Buckthorn Bark—A larger demand and limited offerings, resulted in a fair rise in the market for spot lots. Holders are generally quoting from 26c@29c a pound.

Castor Oil—The market shows less strength, owing to expected arrivals of the seed from the Far East. Meanwhile prices are being held on the former basis of 18c a pound for supplies of number one oil in barrels and at 19½c@20c a pound for supplies in cases.

Codeine—The unabated strength in opium caused a rise in prices of \$1 an ounce. Makers are quoting alkaloid at \$12.35, acetate at \$11.25; phosphate at \$9.55 and sulphate at \$10.10 per ounce, all ½ ounce vials covering lots of 10 ounces and over. No contracts or orders for forward deliveries of supplies are being booked by manufacturers.

Cinchonine—Quotations were raised by makers on alkaloid crystals to 51c an ounce and on sulphate to 35c an ounce, for 100 ounce lots, cans included.

Cinchonidine—Makers raised quotations on alkaloid crystals, lots of 100 ounce, cans included, to 93c an ounce, while sulphate was advanced to 55c an ounce. Manufacturers refuse to book orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery.

Cod Liver Oil—Increased inquiries led to an advance of \$8 in the price of Norwegian oil and importers are asking \$120 @ \$125 a barrel, as to brand, on the spot. The uncertainty as to future supplies is also responsible for higher price levels.

Cream of Tartar—Makers advanced quotations 2c to

41½c a pound for supplies of crystals and 42c a pound for powdered lots of U.S.P. The rise in values is attributed to a higher cost of production and the uncertainty as to future supplies of raw materials. Second hands are now asking 43c@45c a pound for parcels for immediate delivery.

Cubeb Berries—Higher primary markets to abroad and light spot stocks caused a stronger sentiment among importers. Prices were advanced to 59c@61c a pound for ordinary, while XX lots are being held at 64c@65c a pound.

Dragon's Blood—Further shrinkages of spot stocks and the uncertainty, relative to future supplies from primary markets stimulated the demand. Sellers of spot lots raised quotations about 20c to 95c@\$1 a pound.

Epsom Salt—Broader inquiries and a fair curtailment of spot stocks, led to a stronger and higher market. Sellers are naming higher values, ranging from \$2.50 @ \$2.70 per 100 pounds as to quantity ordered for U.S.P. supplies.

Glycerin—The increased demand and higher prices for fats, together with a renewal of buying orders for glycerin, led to a decidedly stronger market and higher values for refined oil. Western refiners are quoting 52½c @ 53c a pound for chemically pure supplies in drums, while orders have been booked for dynamite supplies at 52c@52½c a pound and at 42½c@43c a pound for saponification lots.

Haarlem Oil—Lack of arrivals from Holland and an uncertainty as to future supplies, imparted a firmer sentiment among importers. Quotations were raised 25c to \$3.90@\$4 a gross, on the spot.

Iodine Preparations—Owing to the lower cost of the raw material, makers announced a reduction in prices on all iodine preparations. Ammonium iodide is now quoted at \$3.55 a pound for 5 lbs., one delivery. Bismuth subiodide is held at \$4.75 and cadmium iodide at \$3.90 a pound, while calcium iodide is quoted at \$3.55; powdered iodoform, 10 lbs., one delivery, at \$4.25 and iron iodide is held at \$3.30 a pound. Sodium iodide is quoted at \$3.40 a pound, for 25 pound lots, one delivery, while potassium is held at \$2.90, for 50 lb. lots, one delivery, and thymol at \$10.05 a pound for 25 lb. lots.

Larkspur Seed—Prices advanced under the influence of a stronger statistical position and inclination of buyers to replenish stocks. Sellers are asking 3c@3½c advance and in most quarters quotations range from 25½c@28c a pound.

Mastic Gum—Quotations have been raised about 4c a pound on stronger reports from primary markets. In most quarters sellers are quoting 44c@52c a pound.

Marjoram Leaves—Limited spot stocks and an increased demand, stimulated by unconfirmed reports that French ports have been closed, led to a marked rise in prices of French leaves. Some importers quoted up to 31c, while others offered limited supplies on the spot at 29c a pound, showing a gain of 3c a pound over recent sales.

Mercurials—Makers raised prices on all grades of hard and soft varieties, in sympathy with the higher price of mercury. Quotations on hard mercurials were raised to \$1.67 a pound and corrosive sublimate and bisulphite to \$1.30 a pound while soft varieties were advanced to the basis of 70c a pound for blue mass, all in lots of 50 pounds and over, one delivery.

Mercury—Sensational advances in prices characterized the market for supplies in flasks and quotations tended skyward showing a net gain of \$35 per flask of 75 pounds, with prospects of further advances. Selling agents are quoting \$125 a flask of 75 pounds, while some are naming up to \$130, which resulted in fairly large sales of spot stocks. Parcels for arrival were offered up to \$115 a flask. Scant supplies stimulated the rapid advances.

Morphine—Prices of sulphate, hydrochloride and acetate, in lots of 25 ounces, one delivery, have been advanced by manufacturers, owing to higher values of the crude material. Makers are not booking contracts or orders for forward delivery. Quotations were also raised on diacetylmorphine for 10 ounce lots, one delivery ½-oz. vials included, to \$13.25 an ounce for alkaloid and

to \$11.95 an ounce for hydrochloride. No orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery are booked by makers.

Musk—A decidedly firmer tone pervades the spot market with prices tending upward, based on a scarcity of spot supplies and higher values in China, as well as to the increased rate of exchange on silver.

Nux Vomica—Stronger primary markets abroad and uncertainties surrounding future supplies, caused an upward movement. Importers as a rule advanced quotations to 11c@11½ or whole and 13c@14c a pound for powdered lots on the spot.

Opium—The German submarine blockade of ports abroad which tends to greatly restrict the movement of supplies, is causing some concern to importers as to prospects of replenishing stocks. As the supply of opium in American markets is becoming scarce distributors are experiencing difficulties in supplying the urgent needs in the drug trade. Importers continue to quote spot powdered nominal at \$15.50 a pound.

Oil of Caraway—The higher market for seed and prospects of a material decrease in future importations resulted in an advance in price of the oil. Spot supplies are small and gradually diminishing which tended to increase the demand. Sellers advanced quotations on spot lots of oil to \$4.55@\$4.70, showing a net gain for the week of about 65c a pound.

Oil of Rose—Owing to the uncertainty of future supplies and limited spot stocks, prices scored a decided rise. Handlers advanced quotations to \$13.55@\$13.90 a pound.

Paris Green—Stronger and higher values for the crude material and a larger demand forced prices to higher levels. Makers are quoting 2c higher to 32c@33c a pound for spot supplies in kegs.

Phenolphthalein—Prices scored a further advance of \$3 a pound, based principally on scant stocks, and a better buying inquiry. Sellers are quoting spot lots at \$25@\$26 a pound, covering supplies for immediate delivery.

Potassium Permanganate—Owing to more liberal offerings prices have weakened. Sellers in some quarters lowered quotations to \$3.85@\$3.95 a pound, which offerings were reported below the quoted inside range of values.

Quinidine—Manufacturers announced an advance in quotations on alkaloid crystals to 80c and sulphate to 45c an ounce, in lots of 100 ounces, cans included. Makers are not booking orders or contracts for supplies for future delivery.

Quinine—Domestic makers advanced prices to the basis of 75c an ounce for 100 ounce tins for sulphate and bisulphate. Manufacturers continue to refuse to book orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery. Quinine alkaloid and minor salts, were also advanced, the former being quoted at \$1.22 an ounce in 100 ounce lots in bulk, cans included. The next Amsterdam bark auction will be held at Amsterdam on February 23rd. Unconfirmed reports were in circulation that second hands are asking 90c@95c an ounce for sulphate, on reports that all Dutch ports have been closed.

Senna Leaves—Alexandria leaves closed higher owing to meager stocks and uncertainties surrounding future supplies. Importers raised quotations on spot lots 2c@5c to 72c@80c a pound, while Tinnevely leaves are being held as high as 17c@18c a pound.

Silver Nitrate—Manufacturers raised quotations to 47½c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces. The advance in quotations was entirely due to the rise in silver.

Storax—Prices are entirely nominal, but stronger, based on meager stocks and higher primary markets. Quotations were advanced on spot lots to \$4.30@\$4.80 a pound, but sales were light owing to a scarcity of offerings.

Thymol—The market has strengthened in sympathy with the higher cost of ajowan seed due to a scarcity of supply. Quotations were advanced to \$13.50, but in some quarters large holders refused to consider bids under \$14 a pound.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CRITICAL SITUATION IN CHEMICALS

Stringency in Ocean Tonnage Retards Exports—Soda Ash Less Freely Offered at Prices Prevailing Recently—Some Supplies Getting Scarce

Transactions in the chemical market for the past week, as in the week before, were for the most part for immediate needs and therefore in minimum quantities. This, of course, refers to deals on spot. The movement of chemicals on contract is as large as ever and their ready absorption by consuming interests is holding values with a firmness that is surprising considering the trying circumstances with which the market is beset. The stringency in ocean tonnage is seriously retarding the forwarding of chemicals to foreign markets, but a more disturbing factor is the uncertainty of the ultimate outcome of the submarine menace and to what extent it will involve this country. But whether or not this country is drawn into the conflict, the foreign demand for chemicals is too large to suffer an interruption of traffic for any great length of time without causing a loss in value of some of the more important items.

At present individual items or groups of chemicals seem to act more or less independently of the main issues, but the entire spot market is on edge ready to fall or rise on the least provocation. Some of the heavy chemicals seem to have strengthened, especially soda ash, which was less freely offered at the low prevailing prices of the week before. Caustic soda and bleach are holding up well, though the latter in export drums varied somewhat according to seller. The feature of the week was the recovery of sodium bichromate. Sellers who made offers at the recent extremely low prices were said to be out of supplies and the article seemed stronger than for some weeks past. Acetic acid, 28 per cent and 56 per cent, was a little easier and low grade aluminum sulphate was reduced in some quarters. Red and yellow potassium prussiate were also offered at lower figures, as was also potassium bichromate for March shipment. Other chemicals were maintained around former quotations.

Acid Acetic—Export demands are holding the 80 per cent and glacial acetic acid firm at former quotations, though there was a slight recession in the price of the lower percentages. The present range is as follows: 28 per cent, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound; 56 per cent, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@8c; 70 per cent, 10c@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 80 per cent, 13c@14c and glacial 22c@27c.

Acid Muriatic—The movement of muriatic continues in fair volume and former quotations were maintained. The 18 degree was held at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound on spot; the 20 degree, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound; and 22 degree 2c a pound. For the 18 and 20 degree on contract \$1.05 and \$1.10 per cwt. f. o. b. maker's works was asked.

Acid Nitric—The recently announced reductions on nitric acid were again in force. As now quoted the 36 degree is 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@5c a pound; the 38 degree, 5c@5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 40 degree, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 42 degree, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound.

Acid Sulphuric—There was no change in sulphuric acid quotations, though the undertone of the market is strong and ready to respond with an advance to a buying movement of any consequence. The range on 66 degree brimstone is \$28@30 a ton, and the 60 degree is held at \$20 a ton. Pyrite acid is around \$25 a ton for the 66 degree and \$17 a ton for the 60 degree.

Alum—Ammonia alum was easy with a light demand. Prices were given as 4c a pound for the lump, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the ground and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for the powdered.

Chrome alum was reduced by makers to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. With bichromates available the demand for the alum is at a low ebb and production has been curtailed.

Potassium alums are holding at former levels based on the lump at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound. Second hand prices were around 6c a pound.

Aluminum sulphate, low grades, was reduced by makers

to a range of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@2c a pound. The yield of the high grade, iron free, is smaller and prices were steady at 3c@3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—There was little or no change in the bleach situation. Manufacturers for the most part are well sold for the year on contract and spot sales are limited to occasional accumulations, and to second hand offers. Sales were reported around 4c a pound for the bleach in domestic containers and from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for export according to weight of container.

Copper Sulphate—The recent reductions of copper sulphate by manufacturers to 10c a pound in carload lots has unsettled the market for second hand sellers. Spot stocks are not large, but many were willing to accept 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for their holdings.

Potash, Caustic—The demand for 88-92 per cent caustic is holding well and prices are firm. A limited amount of spot is available at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. The 70-75 is quoted up to 70c a pound, though sales were reported at 68c for spot during the week.

Potassium Bichromate—Spot supplies were small but offers for forward shipment were more liberal. March deliveries were quoted at 37c a pound and spot at 38c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—Manufacturers were quoting 75c a pound for potassium chlorate, nearby deliveries, and 70c a pound on contract. Second hand prices were easy at 62c@62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. There has been only a moderate spot demand for this article of late.

Potassium Prussiate—For the want of active interest by the consumers, both the yellow and the red prussiate were offered at reductions. It was said that offers of the yellow were had as low as 80c a pound, though most sellers were holding around 85c a pound. The red was quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75 a pound.

Soda Ash—Second hand sellers of soda ash in most instances were asking 5c@10c a cwt. more for the light 58 per cent than in the week before. A sale or two was reported at \$2.75 but \$2.85 was probably the average low sale. Manufacturers were offering spot in limited quantities at 3c@3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per running pound, and March-April at \$2.85 per cwt.

Sodium Bichromate—Most of the low offerings from deliveries on last year's contracts are said to have been absorbed, and prices during the week stiffened considerably. A few offers were had at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound which were quickly accepted. The range given by most sellers was 17c@18c a pound with manufacturers quoting 20c.

Soda Caustic—The market for the caustic is holding well around 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the 76 per cent fused, as manufacturers' prices when spot is available. Second hands were making sales at \$4.05@\$4.10 per cwt.

Sodium Prussiate—Quotations on sodium prussiate were reduced to 30c a pound on spot.

Sodium Silicate—Spot stocks of sodium silicate are low and quotations from manufacturers are for March-April shipment. The 140 per cent is quoted at \$1.75@\$2.25 per cwt. and the 40 per cent at \$1.05@\$1.25 per cwt. according to quantity.

CHILE INCREASES OUTPUT OF NITRATES

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13—Consul Voetler, reports that the production of nitrates in Chile during 1916 showed a marked increase, due to the demand for nitrate in the manufacture of explosives. In 1915 the output was 38,168,503 quintals and in 1916, it was 63,323,770 quintals. The production for the first half of 1917 is all under contract. Prices are much higher.

Mail advices from Rangoon state that the area under groundnut in the seven districts which give regular forecasts is estimated at 247,726 acres, a decrease of 13,423 acres on the area estimated on the corresponding date last year and a decrease of 9,245 acres on the area actually cropped last year. At the beginning of the season unfavorable rains delayed sowing, but the middle and later rains were favorable. The gross output for the province is estimated approximately at 113,000 tons, 11,000 tons more than the estimate at the corresponding date last year.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

IMPORTED DYESTUFFS IN SCANT SUPPLY

Replenishment Uncertain and Prices Advance—Benzol Stocks Limited and Resale Quotations Higher—Likely to Affect Intermediates—Coal-tar Colors in Good Demand

Quotations on practically all imported dyestuffs of vegetable origin were advanced during the past week. Prices have been strengthening for some time on account of the cause a general advance. In few instances is the demand institution of the submarine blockade was sufficient to cause a general advance. In few instances the demand is consistent with the price asked. The scarcity of stocks alone is given as a justification for the increase. One reason for the shortage is that interest in these materials as a means of dyeing has been somewhat lacking and dealers were not disposed to stock up any more than was deemed necessary. A slight increase in demand would soon absorb present holdings and the possibilities for replenishing are considered small.

Coal-tar intermediates have been in good demand and prices are holding fairly firm though offers are now and then had at slightly less than market quotations. This is due more to a desire on the part of some makers producing for their own uses to move quickly occasional accumulations above requirements than to any weakness in the market. If the case of benzol is an indication, derivatives from this crude may be expected to advance. The demand for benzol was said to have been particularly heavy resulting in the withdrawal of practically all resale offers under 60c a gallon.

Contract orders are absorbing most of the output of color manufacturers and the spot market is still dependent upon resales and imports. Quotations vary greatly but the purchase price is usually based on dyeing strength of the color.

Albumen—Quotations on albumen were strong with values tending upward. Egg albumen ranges from 77c to 80c a pound, according to seller. Blood albumen is held as high as 45c a pound while lower grades of the domestic were offered at 35c a pound.

Archil—Offers of archil extract were had at 16c@18c a pound for the double extract but in most instances these quotations were raised 2c a pound. The concentrated was held at 25c@27c a pound as against a former quotation of 20c a pound.

Cudbear—In some quarters cudbear was advanced to a range of 28c@32c a pound. It was said that 25c a pound could have been done earlier in the week. The concentrated was quoted at 38c a pound.

Cutch—Several dealers have marked cutch up one cent to an asking price of 10c a pound as the inside figure. The week brought forth several inquiries for considerable quantities and several deals were said to have been consummated. There are dealers who refuse to consider anything under 12c a pound.

Divi Divi—With a scarcity in supplies of other imported tanning materials, divi divi is meeting with a good demand and practically all spot stocks have been absorbed. Most of the stocks afloat have been absorbed at \$55 a ton and sellers are now asking \$56@57 a ton.

Fustic—There has been no particular increase in the demand for fustic extract, but the dealers are asking 14c@16c a pound for the extract, a raise of 2c, based on the growing scarcity of the wood. Chips are quoted at 5c a pound.

Gambier—Values are holding firm at 13c@14c a pound with most dealers asking the higher figure. A fair demand is reported from both tanning and textile interests. Cubes are scarce and quotations of 23½c and 20c for No. 1's and 2's respectively are nominal.

Indigo—Stocks of some grades of indigo are in little better supply, but there has been no change in quotations. Inside quotations were, as follows: Madras,

\$1.10; Guatemala, \$2.50; Kurpahs, \$3; Oudes, \$3.25; Bengal, \$3.25. An extract for wool is quoted at 30c and for cotton 50c a pound.

Logwood—The situation as regards the logs is said to be strengthening though there was practically no change in quotations during the week. Hayti wood was said to have been obtainable around \$28@30 a ton, and Jamaica at \$32@35 a ton. Logwood products were held at former quotations. For the solid extract 23c a pound was generally quoted, while the 51 degree liquid ranged from 11c to 14c a pound. Hematine paste was held at a range of 16c@18c a pound, and the crystals at 25c@27c, though 23c could have been done on the latter.

Madder—Dutch madder was advanced to 27c a pound. The Dutch embargo still holds and replenishment of stocks is uncertain.

Sumac—Some holders of sumac are asking \$100 a ton while arrivals were quoted at \$95 a ton. The domestic extract was held at 6c@7c a pound but the colorless was advanced to 13½c a pound.

Acid H—Spot stocks of H acid are rarely obtainable. Manufacturers in most instances are producing for their own needs and have none to offer. Small lots are picked up now and then at a cost of about \$2.50 a pound.

Acid Metanilic—Consumers are absorbing the output of metanilic acid at present. It is expected that limited quantities will be offered on spot shortly. No quotations were available.

Aniline Oil and Salts—With the withdrawal of many of the smaller producers as well as some of the larger ones, aniline oil is well entrenched in its recently advanced position. Quotations for the week were 26c@28c a pound. The salts were also advanced, the asking being around 35c a pound, though 32c a pound was said to have been done.

Benzol—Some sizable contracts were said to have been placed during the week making the spot supplies available through first hands comparatively small. Leading producers and distributors were quoting 55c@60c a gallon for the pure spot or contract, but resale prices on spot were for the most part around the top figure. For the 90 per cent benzol, spot is quoted at 55c@60c a gallon and contract at 50c@55c a gallon.

Benzidine—The demand for benzidine base and sulphate is holding values firm. Benzidine base was again quoted at \$2.25 a pound on spot and \$2.10 on contract for the dry and \$2 on spot and \$1.90 on contract for the paste.

BENZIDINE SULPHATE was firm at \$1.65 a pound on spot and \$1.50 on contract.

Dimethylaniline—Quotations on dimethylaniline are holding about the same whether for spot or contract. Prices range from 55c to 60c a pound depending upon quantity.

Diphenylamine—Stocks of diphenylamine are scarce on spot. Limited quantities were offered by manufacturers for nearby shipment at 90c a pound. Contracts were quoted at 85c a pound.

Monoethylaniline—Producers of monoethylaniline are offering spot supplies at \$1.20 a pound and on contract at \$1.10 a pound.

Mononitromethylaniline—This product is being offered by manufacturers at \$2.50 a pound for immediate shipment.

Naphthylamine—Prices are steady at \$1.25 a pound for naphthylamine on spot. On contract this price is shaded according to quantity.

Para-amidophenol—There was a slight falling off in quotations in some quarters and sales were reported as low as \$4.50 a pound for the base. Prices generally asked were \$5 a pound for the base and \$5.50 for the sulphate or hydrochloride.

Paranitraniline—Quotations on paranitraniline for spot were \$1.50@1.60 a pound on spot. On contract \$1.20 @ \$1.30 a pound was quoted.

Tolidin—Spot supplies of tolidin are held at \$3 a pound by the manufacturers. On contract reductions are made according to quantity and terms of delivery.

Toluol—The market for toluol is holding well and former prices were maintained. Leading sellers quote spot at \$1.75@2 a gallon depending upon quantity, and contracts at \$1.50@1.75 a gallon depending upon quantity and length of time over which delivery is to be made.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.40	— .41
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetophenetidin	lb.	25.00	— 26.00
Aconitine, ½ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	— .55
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.70	— 2.72
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.03	— 1.05
97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.07
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.64	— .65
188 proof	gal.	.65	— .67
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.24	— 1.48
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	1.00	— 1.12
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	— 14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	— 27.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk.	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb. Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.10	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst.	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .17
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .15½
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb.	—	— .48½
Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .48½
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	17.00	— 18.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.58	— .61
White	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	— 56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	— 52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .21
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .26
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .63
90 per cent	gal.	.58	— .59
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Naphthol resublimed	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.00

Bismuth, Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs.	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .06
Imported	lb.	.25	— .26
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.90
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	— 12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	— 17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	— 18.85
Calcium, Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.55
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. lb.	lb.	—	— .86½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .87½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .88
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .88½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .88½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .87
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Monobromated	lb.	1.02	— 1.10
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.10	— 1.12
Powdered	lb.	3.92	— 4.05
Russian	lb.	4.10	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	.05½	— .06
Carbon Dioxide, bulk	lb.	.60	— .61
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.04½	— .05
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.03¾	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	1.24	— 1.39
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.05¾	— .07
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06	— .07
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.15	— .25
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.60	— .65
Chloroform	lb.	6.20	— 6.50
Chrysarobin	lb.	—	— .93
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals oz.	oz.	—	— .55
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .51
Cinchone, Alk. crystals oz.	oz.	—	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	—
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Civet	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.82	— .95
Oleate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk oz.	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Alkaloid	lb.	.32	— .34
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.40	— .43
Cases, fingers	lb.	—	— 12.35
Codeine, alk. ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 11.25
Acetate, ½ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.55
Phosphate, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 10.10
Sulphate, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	—
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.32	— .37
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	— .43
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.24	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.59	— .64
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	— .55
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	lb.	—	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— .79
Cotton Soluble	lb.	11.50	— 11.70
Coumarin, refined	lb.	—	— 47½
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .42
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	—	—
Cresote carbonate	lb.	—	—
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.10	— 1.30
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Emetine, Alk.	oz.	—	— 70.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75

Emetine, Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 44.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.89
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—
Ergot Russian	lb.	.69	— .75
Spanish	lb.	.74	— .80
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.08	— 1.15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12	— .12½
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Gold	—	—	—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerine, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	—
Drums and bbls. added	—	—	— .55
C. P. in cans	lb.	.54	— .55
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.52	— .53
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.41½	— .42
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.37½	— .38
Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Glycerin, Ammoniated	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Gua Powder	lb.	15.00	— 15.90
Guaiaquil, liquid	lb.	—	—
Carbonate	lb.	—	—
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.90	— 4.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.59	— .66
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.48	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.14	— .15
Hydrogen Peroxide	—	—	—
4 oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10 oz. bottles	gross	—	— 10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	— 18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	1.40	— 1.70
Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.30
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Icinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	4.50	— 4.90
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.12	— .12½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50	— .54
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass., Syrian	lb.	.23	— .23½
Stick, bbls., Corigliano	lb.	.31½	— .35½
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Lupulin	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.18	— 1.25
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs.	lb.	.20	— .22½
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts	—	—	—
Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.70
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Manna, large flake	lb.	—	— .78
Small flake	lb.	.78	— .79
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Recryst.	lb.	3.95	— 5.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	125.00	— 130.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.30
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 3.75
Red	lb.	—	— 3.85
Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.75
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .62
Powdered	lb.	—	— .64
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .89
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .99
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.67
Corrosive Sublimite cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.56
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.51
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.57
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.67
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.67
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.72

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb.	12.00	-13.75
Milk, powdered	lb.	.13	-.15
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.		.18	-.21
Morphine, sulph. 5 oz. cans oz.		—	8.80
1 oz. vials	oz.	—	8.85
1/4-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes oz.		—	9.05
1/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes oz.		—	9.10
Diacetyl hydrochloride 1/2oz. oz.		—	11.95
Alkaloid 1/4-oz.	oz.	—	13.25
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.18	-.19
Irish	lb.	.08	-.12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	-10.50
Tonquin	oz.	15.00	-15.75
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.00	-16.75
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	-25.75
Druggists	oz.	23.00	-24.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	-12.75
Napthalene, flake	lb.	.09 1/2	-.10
Balls	lb.	.10 1/2	-.11
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.		.18	-.19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	-.23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.11	-.11 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.13	-.14
Opium, cases	lb.	—	14.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	14.55
Granular	lb.	—	15.50
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	15.50
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	1.37
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	1.50
Papain	lb.	3.45	4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal		2.50	2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.12	.33
Petrolatum, light amber bbls lb.		.03 1/4	-.04 1/4
Cream	lb.	.06	-.06 1/2
Lily white	lb.	.08	-.08 1/2
Snow white	lb.	.11 1/2	-.12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	25.00	-26.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.70	-.75
Red	lb.	1.05	1.15
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	—
Piperidine	oz.	.85	-.90
Piperin	oz.	.55	-.60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	2.85
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	.76
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	1.35
Bicarb	lb.	1.35	1.42
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	-.60
C.P.	lb.	.75	-.85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	1.45
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	—	1.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	.25
Nitrate (Salt peter)	lb.	.32	-.33
Permanganate	lb.	3.85	3.95
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	-.80
C.P.	lb.	.60	-.75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	-.85
Quassia chips	lb.	.06 1/2	-.08
Rasped	lb.	.04 1/2	-.07
Powdered	lb.	.07	-.08
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins. oz.		—	.75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	.75 1/2
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	.76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	.77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	.82
Second hands	oz.	.90	-.95
Amsterdam	oz.	—	—
German	oz.	—	—
Java	oz.	.55	-.60
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.		—	.80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	.40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. ..	lb.	16.25	-17.25
Rochelle Salt	lb.	33 1/2	-34 1/2
Rose Water, triple dist., dem lb.		.59	-.62
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls. ..	lb.	.03	-.04
Saccharin	lb.	18.25	-19.25
Safrol	lb.	—	—
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	-17.00
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	1.50
Second hands	lb.	1.60	1.63
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	-.19
Ground	lb.	.20	-.22
Santonin, cryst, bulk	lb.	36.00	-42.00
Powdered	lb.	37.00	-38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	.26
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots ..	oz.	—	.47 1/2
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	-.41
Oxide	oz.	.96	1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure ..	lb.	16 1/4	-.17
Marseilles, white	lb.	.14	-.15
Green, pure	lb.	.14	-.15
Ordinary	lb.	.10	-.10 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.26	-.28
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb.		.12	-.13
Ordinary	lb.	.09	-.10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11 1/4	-.12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	—	.64
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	-.72
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	—	8.25
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03 1/4	-.04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	-.03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.72	-.76
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	1.86
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	1.20
Iodide	lb.	3.40	3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	1.07
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	-.12
Dried	lb.	.20	-.28
Tungstate	lb.	—	1.50
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P. ..	lb.	—	.95
Spermacetin	lb.	.23 1/2	-.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	-.52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	-.50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	-.48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	-.06 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.07	-.07 1/2
Storax, liquid	lb.	4.45	5.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	-.81
Iodide	lb.	2.75	2.80
Nitrate	lb.	.42	-.50
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	3.00
Strychnine Alkd, cryst, bulk oz.		1.35	1.45
Acetate	oz.	1.45	1.55
Nitrate	oz.	1.40	1.45
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	1.10	1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	-.36
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	1.50
Sulphonethymethane, U.S.P. lb.		15.00	-16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Sulphur, bbls.	lb.	1.95	2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	-.35
Washed	lb.	.08	-.10
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	—	—
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.25	-.30
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	.85
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.61	-.63
Casks	lb.	.50	-.56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	-.60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	-.90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	13.50	-14.00
Iodide	lb.	10.05	-10.15
Tin, crystals	lb.	.31	-.31 1/2
Bichloride	lb.	.15 1/4	-.15 3/4
Oxide	lb.	.48	-.50
Toluol, pure, bulk	gal.	1.75	1.95
Commercial	gal.	1.50	1.60
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.35	3.40
Artificial	lb.	.12	-.13
Spirits, See Naval Stores.	oz.	.56	-.59
Vanillin	oz.	—	—
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.	gal.	.53	-.56
Gran.	lb.	.22	-.25
Med.	lb.	.30	-.35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	-.26
Chloride	lb.	.13	-.14
Iodide	lb.	—	3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	-.75
Oxide	lb.	10 1/4	-11 1/4
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	-.18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	-.06
Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	.72
Powder	lb.	—	.72 1/2
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent ..	gal.	.75	-.80
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.26	1.50
German	lb.	—	—
Formic, 75 p.c.	lb.	.35	-.40
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz.	.22	-.29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	-.40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	-.25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.50	1.60
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.40	-.45
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	7.40
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.05	-.06
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.07	-.08
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.18	-.21
Oleic, purified	lb.	.29	-.34
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.43	-.46
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	1.10
Phosphoric, 50 p.c.	lb.	.11	-.12
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	3.15
Pyroigneous, purified	lb.	.05	-.06
Crude	gal.	.24	-.29
Salicylic bulk U. S. P.	lb.	.35	-.90
Stearic	lb.	.13 1/2	-.15 1/2
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05	-.05 1/2
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	-.05
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	.95	1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb.	—	.71
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	.70

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.05	-13.50
Artificial	lb.	5.05	5.45
Amber, crude	lb.	—	—
Rectified	lb.	1.25	1.55
Anise	lb.	1.05	1.10
Bay	lb.	2.25	2.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.00	6.15
Synthetic	lb.	2.90	3.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.25	3.80
Cade	lb.	.64	.70
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs. lb.		.82	.88
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	.14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	.18
Caraway	lb.	4.55	4.70
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech	lb.	1.09	1.15
Lead Free	lb.	1.20	1.25
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.74	.80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.15	-.15 1/4
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	22.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.47	.48
Java	lb.	.84	.87
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.30	1.33
Botches	lb.	1.35	1.36
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	1.05
Coriander	lb.	11.95	-14.00
Cubeb	lb.	4.20	4.25
Cumin	lb.	4.25	4.40
Erigeron	lb.	.98	1.04
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	.75
California	lb.	.65	.67
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.05	4.55
Geranium, African rose	lb.	3.90	3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.50	3.70
Turkish	lb.	3.25	3.60
Ginger	lb.	7.95	8.05
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	1.95
Hemlock	lb.	.74	.79
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.95	-16.45
Twice rect.	lb.	16.95	-17.45
Wood	lb.	1.98	3.95
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	1.40
Garden	lb.	.60	.65
Lemon	lb.	1.25	1.30
Lemongrass	lb.	.82	.90
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.55	2.70
Linaloe	lb.	2.84	3.05
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.24	1.29
Malefern	lb.	—	—
Mustard, natural	lb.	21.95	-22.95
Artificial	lb.	27.95	-29.95
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	38.00	-51.00
Petale	lb.	46.00	-50.00
Artificial	lb.	—	18.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	1.28
Orange, bitter, W. Indian ..	lb.	2.50	2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.35	2.40
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	3.15

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.08	-.09
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.25	-.26
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	—
ex Toluol	lb.	8.25	8.70
Boric, cryst, sacks	lb.	12 1/4	-13 1/4
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	12 1/4	-13
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	4.45
Carbolic cryst. U. S. P. drs. lb.		.50	-.52
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.56	-.57
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.58	-.59
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.52	-.54
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	6.15
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	6.35

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	17½	—	.24
Patchouli	lb.	1.60	—	1.80
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.25	—	1.45
Imported	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Peppermint, bulk,	lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	6.00	—	6.45
French	lb.	1.72	—	1.80
Pimento	lb.	—	—	—
Pine Needles	lb.	—	—	—
Rose, natural	oz.	13.55	—	15.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.80	—	2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	—	.80
Saforol	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.95	—	11.20
West Indian	lb.	.75	—	.80
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.27	—	.28
Artificial	lb.	5.95	—	6.50
Savin	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Spearmint	lb.	.60	—	.62
Spruce	lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Tansy	lb.	1.30	—	1.55
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
White, French	lb.	2.45	—	3.00
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.90	—	4.20
Heavy	lb.	—	—	—
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	2.50	—	2.70
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	4.00	—	4.20
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Wormseed	lb.	12.00	—	23.00
Wormwood	lb.	—	—	—
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	—	—
Manila	lb.	—	—	—
Artificial	lb.	—	—	—

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	6.25	—	6.75
Capsicum	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Ginger	lb.	—	—	—
Lupulin	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Pepper	lb.	15.00	—	25.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	—	—	—
Orris	lb.	—	—	—

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.50	—	.52
South American	lb.	.71	—	.75
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	—	6.00
Oregon	gal.	.82	—	.88
Peru	lb.	3.25	—	3.45
Tolu	lb.	.35	—	.36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	—	.49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	—	.19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	—	.15
of Tree	lb.	.10	—	.11
Buckthorn	lb.	.25	—	.29
Calisaya	lb.	.19	—	.23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.11	—	.12½
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.25	—	.26
Siftings	lb.	.12	—	.14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	—	.06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.34	—	.40
Broken	lb.	.27	—	.34
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—	—
Broken	lb.	—	—	—
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	—	.26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Maracabo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Cramp	lb.	.14	—	.16
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	—	.07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	—	.11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	—	.19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	—	.11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	—	.06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	—	.06
Mezereum	lb.	.26	—	.30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.10
White	lb.	.03	—	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Sweet	lb.	.10	—	.11
Trieste	lb.	.10	—	.11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	—	.12
Northern	lb.	.11	—	.12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	—	.26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	—	.32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	—	.50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	—	.16
Select	lb.	.15	—	.16

Simaruba	lb.	.15	—	.17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Cut	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Crushed	lb.	.09	—	.10
Tonga	lb.	.40	—	.41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	—	.32
of Tree	lb.	.13½	—	.15½
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	—	.09½
White	lb.	.11	—	.14½
White Pine	lb.	.06	—	.07
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05½	—	.06½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	—	.24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.20	—	.21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Tonka, Amrostrura	lb.	.89	—	.94
Surinam	lb.	.57	—	.62
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	.65	—	.67
Cuts	lb.	4.75	—	6.45
Bourbon	lb.	3.80	—	4.25
South American	lb.	2.40	—	3.30
Tahiti, white label	lb.	3.20	—	3.40
Green label	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
..	lb.	1.50	—	1.55

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.59	—	.61
XX	lb.	.64	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.60
Fish	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Juniper	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Laurel	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Poke	lb.	.09½	—	.11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	—	.13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	—	.08
Sloe	lb.	—	—	.05
Sumac	lb.	.04½	—	.05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Borage	lb.	.80	—	.85
Calendula	lb.	1.20	—	1.35
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—	—
Hungarian	lb.	.46	—	.48
Belgian	lb.	.47	—	.49
Roman	lb.	.55	—	.58
Spanish	lb.	.27	—	.30
Clover Tops	lb.	.13	—	.15
Dogwood	lb.	.25	—	.29
Elder	lb.	.25	—	.27
Insect, open	lb.	.25	—	.27
Closed	lb.	.23	—	.23
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.39	—	.43
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.17	—	.18
Kousso	lb.	.22	—	.29
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.31	—	.35
Select	lb.	1.19	—	1.25
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.40	—	.50
Malva, blue	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Black	lb.	.06	—	.07
Mullein	lb.	.36	—	.39
Orange	lb.	.65	—	.70
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	11.70	—	11.75
Patchouli	lb.	—	—	—
Poppy, red	lb.	—	—	—
Saffron, American	lb.	—	—	—
Valencia	lb.	—	—	—
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	.07	—	.08
Balmory	lb.	1.00	—	1.04
Bay, true	lb.	1.47	—	1.50
Belladonna	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Buchu, short	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Long	lb.	.82	—	.85
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.05	—	.09
Catnip	lb.	.60	—	.65
Chestnut	lb.	.34	—	.37
Chiretta	lb.	—	—	—
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.35	—	.40
Truxillo	lb.	.30½	—	.31
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	—	.20½
Conium	lb.	.10	—	.12
Corn Silk	lb.	.14	—	.15
Damiana	lb.	.08	—	.09
Deer Tongue	lb.	.50	—	.65
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Imported	lb.	.18	—	.19
Dandelion	lb.	.07	—	.08
Eucalyptus	lb.	.22	—	.24
Euphorbia	lb.	.06½	—	.08
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	—	—	—
Henbane, German	lb.	3.25	—	3.60
Russian, German	lb.	—	—	—

Henna	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Horehound	lb.	.22	—	.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.19	—	.21
Laurel	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.59	—	.75
Liverwort	lb.	.08	—	.09
Lobelia	lb.	.29	—	.34
Lovage	lb.	.24	—	.28
Matico	lb.	.29	—	.31
Marjoram, German	lb.	.05½	—	.06½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.15½	—	.17½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.09½	—	.11
Pichi	lb.	.08	—	.10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Plantain	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.13	—	.15
Rose, red	lb.	.41	—	.51
Rosemary	lb.	—	—	—
Rue	lb.	—	—	—
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	—	—
Grinding	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
Greek	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Spanish	lb.	—	—	—
Savory	lb.	.72	—	.80
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.60	—	.65
Half leaf	lb.	.39	—	.42
Siftings	lb.	.37	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.39	—	.42
Timnevelly	lb.	.30	—	.35
Pod	lb.	.14	—	.15
Squaw Vine	lb.	.14	—	.15
Skullcap	lb.	.15	—	.16
Spearmint, American	lb.	.19	—	.20
Stramonium	lb.	.08	—	.11
Tansy	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Thyme	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Water Pepper	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	—	.09
Wintergreen	lb.	.19	—	.20
Wormwood	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Yerba Santa	lb.	—	—	—

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	—	.73
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.78
German	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	—	—	—
Althæa cut	lb.	.42	—	.45
Whole	lb.	.28	—	.29
Angelica, American	lb.	.29	—	.34
German	lb.	—	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.49	—	.59
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Bermuda	lb.	.49	—	.49½
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	—	.06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	—	.06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	—	5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	—	3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Beth	lb.	.15	—	.19
Bitter	lb.	.23	—	.25
Blood	lb.	.11	—	.12
Blueflag	lb.	.12	—	.15
Bryonia	lb.	.50	—	.80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	—	.40
American	lb.	.21	—	.22
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	—	3.30
Unbleached	lb.	.26	—	.27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Blue	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	—	2.08
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	—	.16
Culver's	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Jacobine	lb.	.05	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.11
Dandelion, German	lb.	.29	—	.31
American	lb.	.28	—	.29
Doggrass	lb.	1.40	—	1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.47	—	.60
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.10
Galangal	lb.	.10	—	.11
Gelsemium	lb.	.09	—	.10
Gentian	lb.	.15	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.16½	—	.18
Geranium	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Powdered	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	—	.19
Bleached	lb.	.21	—	.21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	—	6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	—	6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.20	—	5.30
Powdered	lb.	5.50	—	5.70
Hellebore, white, imported	lb.	.30	—	.33
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.33
Black	lb.	.39	—	.44
Domestic White	lb.	.20	—	.22

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.25	—	2.40	Poppy, Russian	lb.	.35	—	.35%	Aluminum, High Grade	lb.	.03	—	.03%
Powdered	lb.	2.45	—	2.50	Pumpkin	lb.	.11	—	.11%	Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	—	.05
Rio	lb.	3.00	—	3.20	Quince, select	lb.	.75	—	.79	Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	—	.12%	Rape, English	lb.	.08%	—	.09	Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06	—	.06%
Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.18	Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	—	.25	18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.05
Kava Kava	lb.	.19%	—	.21%	Stavesacre	lb.	.30	—	.33	16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.04%
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.37%	—	.40	Stramonium	lb.	.14%	—	.17%	Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	—	.12
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	—	.69	Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	—	Granulated, white	lb.	.19	—	.20
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19%	—	.21	Kombe	lb.	2.25	—	2.30	Lump	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.16	—	.16%	Sunflower, large	lb.	.05	—	.05%	Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.26	Small	lb.	.04	—	.04%	Domestic	100 lbs.	—	—	.04%
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	—	.54	Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	—	.09%	Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Manaca	lb.	.23	—	.24	Madras	lb.	—	—	.08%	65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Mandrake	lb.	.07	—	.08	China	lb.	.07	—	.07%	47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.75	—	2.95	Worm, American	lb.	.07	—	.07%	Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04%	—	.05
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	—	.16%	Levant	lb.	.53	—	.70	Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—	100.00
Verona	lb.	.12	—	.13%						Dioxide	lb.	.28	—	.30
Finger	lb.	1.50	—	1.70						Nitrate	lb.	.11%	—	.12
Pareira Brava	lb.	.34	—	.39						Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—	30.00
Pellitory	lb.	.32	—	.37						Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Pink, true	lb.	.32	—	.37						Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04%	—	.06
Pleurisy	lb.	.19%	—	.22						Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.55	
Poke	lb.	.05	—	.07						Carbide	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Rhatany	lb.	.20	—	.26						Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.70	—	.75						Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—	14.85
High dried	lb.	.20%	—	.22						Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—	18.85
Cuts	lb.	.40	—	1.60						Solid, second hands	ton	24.00	—	26.00
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	—	.40						Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Mexican	lb.	.14%	—	.15						Sulphate	lb.	.10	—	.12%
Senega, Northern	lb.	.67	—	.69						Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	—	.17
Southern	lb.	.69	—	.71						Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	—	.37
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	—	.35						Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	—	.12						Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.24	—	.25						Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Stripped	lb.	.28	—	.29						Second hands	lb.	.09%	—	.10
Spikenard	lb.	.12	—	.14						Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.11
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	—	.10%						Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.50
Squill	lb.	.13	—	.15						Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Stillingia	lb.	.06	—	.06%						Refined	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Stone	lb.	.05	—	.05%						Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	—	—	—	—
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.30	—	.31						48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	—	.10
True (Alettris)	lb.	.17%	—	.19						52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	—	—
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	—	—						Lead, Acetate, brown sugar lb.	—	—	—	.11%
English	lb.	—	—	—						White cryst.	lb.	.13	—	.13%
German	lb.	—	—	—						Broken Cakes	lb.	—	—	.12%
Japanese	lb.	.34	—	.35						Granulated	lb.	—	—	.12%
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12%	—	.14						Powdered	lb.	.13%	—	.14%
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—						Arginate	lb.	.09	—	.09%
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.07	—	.07%						Nitrate	lb.	.14	—	.15
										Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	—	—	—	.09%
										Red, American	lb.	—	—	.09%
										Foreign	lb.	—	—	—
										White, Basic Carb., Amer.	—	—	—	.08%
										dry	lb.	—	—	.08%
										in Oil, 100 lbs. or over. lb.	—	—	—	.09%
										English	lb.	—	—	—
										White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.08%
										Muriatic acid,	—	—	—	—
										18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01%	—	.01%
										20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01%	—	.01%
										22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	—	.02%
										Nitric acid,	—	—	—	—
										36 deg. carboys	lb.	.04%	—	.05
										38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	—	.05%
										40 deg. carboys	lb.	.05%	—	.05%
										42 deg. carboys	lb.	.05%	—	.06
										Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carbil.	—	—	—	.04%
										38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.04%
										40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.05
										42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.05%
										Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	—	1.75
										True Dental	bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
										Potash Bichromate	lb.	.37	—	.39
										Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.40	—	.80
										Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.87	—	.90
										Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.63	—	.75
										Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.75
										Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton.	450.00	—	460.00	
										Prussiate, red	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
										Yellow	lb.	.85	—	.90
										Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	—	—
										Refined	lb.	.31	—	.35
										Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags 100lbs.	2.80	—	3.00	
										Dense	100 lbs.	3.35	—	3.50
										Bichromate	lb.	.17	—	.18
										Bisulphate	lb.	—	—	—
										Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.100lbs	1.10	—	1.25	
										Caustic, dom., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	4.12%	—	4.25	
										Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	—	—	—	
										100 lbs.	4.50	—	4.75	
										Chlorate	lb.	.25	—	.27
										Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.55	—	1.65
										Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	—	1.75
										Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
										Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.15	—	3.30
										Refined	lb.	—	—	.04%
										Nitrite	lb.	—	—	.14
										Prussiate	lb.	.30	—	.35
										Salicate, 140 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.25
										Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	—	1.25
										Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs	6.00	—	7.00	

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—	Bayberry	lb.	.25	—	.26					
Spanish	lb.	.27	—	.28	Bees, white	lb.	.47%	—	.49%					
Seville	lb.	.25	—	.26	Yellow crude	lb.	.45	—	.46					
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05%	—	.06	Yellow refined	lb.	.45	—	.46					
Dutch	lb.	.05%	—	.06	Candellilla	lb.	.21	—	.23					
Smyrna	lb.	.07	—	.08	Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	—	.51					
South American	lb.	.05%	—	.05%	No. 1	lb.	.48	—	.49					
					No. 2	lb.	.42	—	.43					
					No. 3	lb.	.32	—	.33					
					Coconut Yellow	lb.	—	—	—					
					White	lb.	—	—	—					
					Japan	lb.	.15	—	.15%					
					Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—					
					Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.60	—	.65					
					Green	lb.	.77	—	.90					
					Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—					
					Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—					
					Domestic	lb.	.35	—	.35%					
					Paraffin, refined, domestic lb.	.07	—	—	.13					
					Foreign	lb.	.10	—	.25					

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.03%	—	.04%	Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	—	—	—	—
56 p.c.	lb.	.07%	—	.08%	Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	—	—	—	—
80 p.c.	lb.	.10	—	.10%	works 48 p.c. b. 100 lbs.	—	—	—	—
80 c.	lb.	.13	—	.14	Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	—	.04%
Glacial	lb.	.22	—	.27	Ground	lb.	.04%	—	.04%
					Powdered	lb.	.04%	—	.05
					Alum chrome	lb.	—	—	.17%
					Potash, lump	lb.	.06	—	.06%
					Ground	lb.	.06%	—	.07
					Powdered	lb.	.06%	—	.07%
					Alum, Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	—	—
					Aluminum Sulph low	lb.	.01%	—	.02

GUMS

WAXES

Heavy Chemicals

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Soda, Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst lb.	.02	— .0234
60 p.c. per 100 lbs.	.03	— .0334
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b.)		
New York	ton	—29.30
Baltimore	ton	—30.50
Sulphuric Acid	ton	18.00
66 deg.	ton	26.00
66 deg.	ton	26.00
Oleum 20 p.c.	ton	.02 — .0234
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Acid H.	lb.	—	2.50
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	—
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	—	2.80
Acid Naphthosulphonic	lb.	—	—
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	—	—
p-Amidophenol	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Aniline Salts	lb.	.26	— .28
Aniline for red	lb.	.32	— .35
Anthrane (80 p.c.)	lb.	—	1.00
Anthraquinone	lb.	.10	— .12
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benidine	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benidine Sulphate	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Benzychloride	lb.	—	3.50
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	.31
Cumidine	lb.	—	—
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	15.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—
Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.55	— .60
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.50	— .55
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .85
Diphenylamine	lb.	.85	— .90
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Induline	lb.	—	—
Methylantraquinone	lb.	—	—
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Mononitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50
Naphthalene	lb.	.10	— .1034
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	.85	— .90
b-Naphthol	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sublimed	lb.	—	1.25
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	—
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	—
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .20
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	—
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.50	— .55
p-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	1.00
p-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	—	—
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	— 17.00
Technical	lb.	—	9.00
Tolidin	lb.	—	3.00
o-Tolidine	lb.	—	1.25
p-Tolidine	lb.	—	1.50
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
M-Toluylenediamine	lb.	—	—
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	lb.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.00	10.00
Acid Orange I	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.85	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—	—
Alpine Red	lb.	—	—
Alpine Yellow	lb.	—	—
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	—

Azo Yellow	lb.	2.54	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—	—
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.90	— 2.75
Bright Red	lb.	—	—
Chrome Blue	lb.	—	—
Chrome Red	lb.	—	—
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	—	2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	1.60
Congo Red	lb.	—	2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	—	7.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	—	—
Direct Black	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	—	—
Direct Fast Red	lb.	—	2.50
Direct Red	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	—	4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	—
Direct Violet	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont'	lb.	—	1.85
T extra, contract	lb.	—	2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	1.50
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35	— .40
Induline	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta	lb.	—	10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Nigrosine, water sol	lb.	—	6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	—
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	—	1.50
Oil Black	lb.	—	2.00
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Oil Scarlet	lb.	—	2.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	—	2.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	—	1.50
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	—	2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	.75	— .90
Sulphur Black	lb.	—	—
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	—	—
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—	.85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	—	—
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	—	1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Tartrazine	lb.	—	1.10
Wool Orange	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Victoria Blue	lb.	—	20.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Victoria Green	lb.	—	—
Victoria Red	lb.	—	—
Victoria Yellow	lb.	—	—
Yellow for wool	lb.	—	—

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53	— .58
Gambier, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.25	— 4.25
Oudes	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.24	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Turneric, Madras	lb.	.0834	— .09
Aleppey	lb.	.09	— .10
Pubna	lb.	—	—
China	lb.	.07	— .0734

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	ton	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks,	ton	22.00	— 25.00
Chips	lb.	.05	— .06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood, sticks	ton	18.00	— 50.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .05

Quercitron, see tanning	lb.	.15	— .17
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	—	—

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.16	— .18
Archil, Concentrated	lb.	.20	— .30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.10	— .12
Liquid	lb.	.0834	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.28	— .32
Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.14	— .16
Gall	lb.	—	.17
Hematine	lb.	.12	— .14
Crystals	lb.	.25	— .27
Hyperic, liquid	lb.	.20	— .21
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	—	.50
Indigo, natural, for wool	lb.	—	.30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	.23
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.11	— .14
Contract	lb.	—	—
Osage Orange—	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	.30
Paste	lb.	—	.15
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Quercitron	lb.	.0834	— .09

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.77	— .80
Blood, imported	lb.	.40	— .45
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .45
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.20	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	— 150.00
Divi Divi	ton	55.00	— 57.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	55.00	— 57.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	— 38.00
Myrobalans	ton	68.00	— 72.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	50.00
No. 2	ton	—	28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	90.00	— 95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. ton	ton	55.00	— 57.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Valonia Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	58.00	— 59.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan,	bbls.	.0234	— .0234
Clarified, 25% tan	bbls.	.0234	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Drumtan, 25% tan	lb.	.0234	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .0934
Common	lb.	.13	— .14
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.2334	— .24
No. 2	lb.	.20	— .21
Hemlock, 25% tan	lb.	.0334	— .0434
Larch, 25% tan	lb.	.03	— .0334
Crystals, 50% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55% tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan,	lb.	.0134	— .0234
50% total solids	lb.	.06	— .07
Myrobalans, liquid, 23-25% tanlb.	lb.	.10	— .11
Solid, 50% tan	lb.	.0334	— .0434
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan lb.	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
35-37 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.06	— .0634
35-37 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.0734	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.0834	— .09
Clarified	lb.	.09	— .10
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan,	lb.	.01	— .0134
50% total solids	lb.	.06	— .0634
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .1334
Valonia, solid, 65% tan,	lb.	nominal	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	—	—
Domestic, prime	gal.	.74	— .75
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	70.00	— 75.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	— 125.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07	— .0734
English	lb.	.08	— .0834
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Herring	gal.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.1034	— .1134
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.24	— 1.25
Off Prime	gal.	1.05	— 1.06
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.94	— .96
No. 1	gal.	.90	— .91

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
First granulated 1st	lb.	.45	— .50
Seconds	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.30	— .33
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.48 1/4	— .65
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
14	lb.	.25	— .30
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.37	— .42
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonsulphate-Bayer			
Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	—
In 4 ounce boxes		—	—
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	1.80	— 2.00
Acetazone, P. D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.30	— .35
Benzoic, Eng. true	oz.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol	lb.	12.00	— 12.80
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13 1/4	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	3.00
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Calcic	oz.	—	2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst. bulk	lb.	.57	— .58
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. Bottles	lb.	.62	— .65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	.25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	8.00
Synthetic	oz.	—	—
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	— .80
Less than keg	lb.	.82	— .85
Granulated	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Crystalline	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	1.25
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	.18
Gallie	oz.	.17	— .19
1/4, 1/2, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	— 1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	—	—
Hippuric	oz.	—	—
Hydroiodic, sp. gr. 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	2.30
52 p.c., ceres, ht.	lb.	—	.80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	lb.	.25	— .30
Dilute	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Molybdic C. P.	oz.	.60	— 1.00
Malic, 1 oz. v. 4	oz.	—	2.00
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, conc., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (2 1/2)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	oz.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08 1/4	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	.10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30

Acid, Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sicks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	.60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallie, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyrolineous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic crys.	oz.	.38	— .45
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	.25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)			
Less	lb.	—	.03
C. P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.15	— .17
Tannic, Com'l, 1 lb. cart.	lb.	.14	— .18
Medicinal	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.74	— .83
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .85
Trichloroacetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acid	oz.	—	.60
Acolin	oz.	—	3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	.22	— .28
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	—	1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. 1/4 oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.80
Adalin	oz.	—	1.20
Adamon	lb.	.70	— .75
Adeps, Lanæ, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	— .70
Hydrous	lb.	—	.60
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	.20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	.85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	.85
Adulor (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	lb.	—	10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	.75
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	lb.	—	Nominal
4-oz. incl. each	oz.	—	Nominal
2-oz.	ea.	—	.40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. incl.	ea.	—	.30
Agurin	oz.	—	.75
10-10 gramme tubes in box	ea.	—	.75
Airol	oz.	—	1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Impalp.	lb.	—	1.00
Powd. sol.	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	2.80	— 2.85
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P.	gal.	2.95	— 3.10
Less	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.90	— 3.05
Less	gal.	.70	— .75
Denatured, bls. & 1/2 bls. gal.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.70	— .80
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Alcetrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.35	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Alolin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10

Alum, Powdered, bbls. or lesslb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60
Alum Potash, Powd pure	lb.	.13 1/2 — .16
Alum Ammon-Powd	lb.	.08 — .11
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45 — .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40 — .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19 — .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.12 — .14
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40 — .45
Purified	lb.	.29 — .32
Alumol	lb.	— 5.50
Alpin	oz.	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00 — 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00 — 3.50
Amido pyrine (chemical pyra- midon)	oz.	— — 2.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65 — .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05 — .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07 — .09 1/4
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08 — .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.50 — .55
Powdered	lb.	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10 — .12
Arsenate	oz.	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10 — 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75 — 1.00
Benzene	oz.	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15 — .18
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29 — .37
Powdered	lb.	.18 — .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12 — .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05 — 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15 — .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	— — .30
Iodide	lb.	3.85 — 4.10
Molybdate	oz.	.45 — .52
Muriate	lb.	.23 — .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23 — .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26 — .28
Powdered	lb.	.28 — .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22 — .25
Granulated	lb.	.22 — .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10 — 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15 — 1.30
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16 — .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45 — .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.80 — 2.00
Sulphate	lb.	.09 — .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20 — .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95 — 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	— 13.00
Ammonol	oz.	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25 — 6.00
Technical	lb.	.70 — .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	— .35
Anaesthesia	oz.	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.40 — .45
Seed	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.35 — .40
Star	lb.	.30 — .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50 — .55
Anatto Seed	lb.	.15 — .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	— .60
Anticoll	oz.	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27 — .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	— .25
Needle	lb.	.25 — .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Min- eral)	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.20 — 1.45
Apil, liquid, green	oz.	— .25
Apocodine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor- phous, 1/4 oz. v.	ea.	— —
Crystals, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	— 31.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18 — .23
Powdered	lb.	.23 — .28
Argyrol	oz.	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	2.20 — 2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.30 — 2.35
Ground	lb.	2.25 — 2.30

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root .....lb. .65 — .70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate ..lb. — — 9.30	Cantharides, Russ, sifted ....lb. 4.75 — 5.00
Arrowroot, Amer. ....lb. .12 — .14	Phosphate .....lb. — — 5.20	Powdered .....lb. 5.25 — 5.50
Bermuda, true .....lb. .55 — .60	Salicylate, 40 p.c. ....lb. — — 4.75	Chinese .....lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Jamaica .....lb. — —	Sub-benzoate .....lb. 6.65 — 6.90	Powdered .....lb. 1.70 — 1.80
St. Vincent .....lb. .20 — .25	Subcarbonate .....lb. 3.50 — 3.60	Capsicin .....oz. .65 — .75
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil	Subgallate .....lb. 3.25 — 3.35	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v. ....ea. — — 1.75
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst ....oz. .36 — .40	Subiodide .....lb. 5.15 — 5.50	Capsicum .....lb. .20 — .25
boxes, 12 lb. ....lb. .34 — .37	Sublactate .....lb. — —	Powdered .....lb. .25 — .30
Chloride 2% .....lb. .46 — .40	Subnitrate .....lb. 2.95 — 3.05	Caoutchouc .....lb. .20 — .25
Iodide .....lb. .44 — .50	Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P. ....lb. — — 5.20	Caramel (Burnt Sugar) .....lb. .18 — .20
White, pow'd com'l .....lb. .14 — .16	Tannate .....oz. .30 — .32	Caraway .....lb. .65 — .70
Powdered, pure .....lb. .16 — .20	Valerate .....oz. .60 — .70	Powdered .....lb. .70 — .75
Yellow (Orpiment) .....lb. .35 — .40	Blackhaw Bark .....lb. .25 — .30	Carbon Disulphide .....lb. .30 — .35
Powdered, Medic. ....lb. .38 — .90	Bloodroot .....lb. .18 — .22	Tetrachloride .....lb. .25 — .40
Asafetida, good fair .....lb. 1.20 — 1.25	Blue Mass (Blue Pill) .....lb. .78 — .85	Cardamom, Seed bleached ..lb. 1.20 — 1.50
Powdered .....lb. 1.45 — 1.55	Powdered .....lb. .83 — .90	Decorticated .....lb. .82 — .90
Asbestos .....lb. .25 — .40	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).	Powdered .....lb. .92 — 1.00
Aspidospermine, Amorph.	Bone, Cuttlefish .....lb. .40 — .45	Carmine, No. 40 .....oz. .45 — .50
15 gr. ....lb. 1.00 — 1.20	Powdered .....lb. .20 — .25	Carbol Compound .....gal. — — .75
Cryst, 15 gr. ....ea. — — 3.25	Jeweler's .....lb. .75 — .85	Cascara Amara .....lb. .55 — .60
Aspirin .....oz. — — .85	Boneset, Leaves and Tops .....lb. — — .20	Sagrada Bark .....lb. .20 — .25
25 oz. lots .....oz. — — .80	Borax, Refined .....lb. .10 — .12	Cascarilla Bark .....lb. .28 — .32
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	Powdered .....lb. .12 — .14	Cascarin .....oz. .45 — .75
12 .....doz. — — 1.68	Bromine .....oz. .20 — 1.25	Cassia, China .....lb. .15 — .25
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	Bromoform .....lb. 3.75 — 4.00	Powdered .....lb. .20 — .35
24 .....doz. — — 3.12	Broom Tops .....lb. .18 — .30	Fistula .....lb. .20 — .25
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of	Brucine .....oz. — — 1.75	Saigon, thin, select .....lb. .60 — .65
12 .....doz. — — 1.44	Bryony Root .....lb. 1.10 — 1.20	Powdered .....lb. .65 — .70
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of	Buchu Leaves, long .....lb. 1.45 — 1.55	Catechu, Medicinal .....lb. .28 — .35
24 .....doz. — — 2.64	Powdered .....lb. 1.55 — 1.60	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz. ....lb. .27 — .30
Tablets, per 100 .....oz. — — .88	Short .....lb. 1.50 — 1.60	Cauphyllin .....oz. .35 — .40
Atophan (S. & G.) .....oz. — — .15	Powdered .....lb. 1.60 — 1.70	Celery Seed .....lb. .38 — .40
Atramin .....oz. — — 1.15	Buckthorn Bark .....lb. .44 — .48	Ceresin, white .....lb. .25 — .30
Sulphate, 5 grains .....lb. — — 1.10	Buds Balm or Gilead .....lb. .35 — .40	Yellow .....lb. .20 — .25
Balm of Gilead Buds .....lb. .40 — .45	Cassia .....lb. .35 — .40	Cerium nitrate .....oz. — — .25
Balmory Leaves, Pressed .....lb. — — .28	Burdock Root, Crushed .....lb. .35 — .45	Oxalate .....lb. .85 — .95
Balsam Fir, Canada .....lb. .85 — .95	Seed .....lb. — — .34	Oxide .....oz. — — .75
Oregon .....lb. .16 — .20	Cacao Butter, bulk .....lb. .50 — .55	Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags .....lb. .11 — .14
Peru .....lb. 3.45 — 4.00	Baker's A and white .....lb. .55 — .60	Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white, box .....lb. .50 — .60
Tolu .....lb. .60 — .65	Dutch .....lb. .55 — .60	Pink .....box — — .70
Baptisin (Resinoid) .....oz. .45 — .70	Huyler's 12 lb. box .....lb. .55 — .65	White, bbls. ....lb. .004 — .04
Barium Carb., prec., pure .....lb. .35 — .40	Cadmium Bromide .....lb. 4.00 — 4.50	Chamomil Flowers, Hun. ....lb. .80 — .85
C. P., 1 lb. bots .....lb. — — 1.00	Carbonate .....lb. — — 2.80	Roman or Belgian .....lb. .70 — .75
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys. ....lb. — — .50	Iodide .....lb. 4.10 — 4.50	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P. ....lb. — — .45
Chloride 1-lb. bots .....lb. .25 — .42	Metal, sticks .....lb. — — 2.15	Willow, powdered .....lb. .12 — .18
Cyanide, techn. ....lb. — — 2.00	Nitrate .....lb. 1.75 — 1.85	Wood, powdered .....lb. .08 — .12
Dioxide, Anhydrous .....lb. .55 — .60	Sulphate .....lb. 2.15 — 2.30	Cherry Laurel Leaves .....lb. .40 — .47
Hydroxide, pure, crys. ....lb. — — .30	Caffeine, pure .....lb. 13.00 — 13.25	Chicle .....lb. .75 — .80
Iodide .....oz. — — .55	Acetate .....oz. — — 1.45	Chinoidine .....oz. .12 — .13
Nitrate, powdered .....lb. .22 — .27	Benzoate .....oz. 1.25 — 1.55	Chinoloin, pure .....oz. — — .45
Pure, 1 lb. bots .....lb. .45 — .55	Bromide .....oz. .90 — 1.10	Chiretta .....lb. .40 — .50
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) ....lb. .07 — .10	Citrate .....lb. 8.25 — 8.60	Chloralid vials, 25 grs. ea. ....lb. — — .50
Pure precip. ....lb. .25 — .30	Hydrobrom, gr. eff. ....lb. .60 — .75	Chloral Hydrate, cryst. ....lb. 1.65 — 1.80
Sulphate, for X-ray diag. ....lb. .50 — .55	Hydrochlor (true salt) ....oz. 1.05 — 1.60	Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlor. ine) .....lb. — — .30
oz. — — .30	Salicylate .....oz. 1.10 — 1.30	Chloroform .....lb. .65 — .75
Basswood Bark, pressed .....lb. — — .24	Sulphate, eighths .....oz. 1.25 — 1.60	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol. ....oz. .60 — .70
Bayberry Bark, select .....lb. .12 — .17	Valerate .....oz. 1.25 — 1.50	For Alcoholic Sol. ....oz. .60 — .70
Bay Laurel Leaves .....lb. .16 — .20	Calamine, Pink .....lb. .30 — .36	Chromium Chloride, subl. ....oz. — — .90
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls. ....gal. — — 1.85	Calamus Root, peeled .....lb. .40 — .45	Sulphate, scales .....lb. .95 — 1.35
Less .....gal. 2.05 — 2.50	Powdered .....lb. .45 — .50	Powd. ....lb. 1.00 — 1.40
Beans, Calabar .....lb. .38 — .42	White, peeled and split .....lb. 2.25 — 2.50	Chrysarobin .....lb. 1.20 — 1.30
Tonka, Angostura .....lb. 1.05 — 1.15	Calcium Acetate, dried .....lb. .70 — .80	Cimicifuga .....oz. — — 1.00
Fara .....lb. .70 — .75	Benzoate .....oz. — — 4.00	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd. ....lb. .32 — .38
Surinam .....lb. .85 — .95	Bromide .....lb. 1.85 — 1.95	Red .....lb. .45 — .50
St. Ignatius .....lb. .65 — .75	Chloride, crude .....lb. .08 — .15	Yellow, Calisaya .....lb. .45 — .50
Vanilla, Mexican, long .....lb. 6.75 — 7.50	Fused .....lb. .65 — .90	Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure .....oz. .40 — .45
Short .....lb. 6.00 — 6.75	Granulated .....lb. .12 — .18	Bisulphate .....oz. .51 — .65
Cuts .....lb. 4.50 — 5.00	Citrate .....lb. — —	Hydrobromide .....oz. .60 — .70
Bourbon .....lb. 3.75 — 4.50	Formate .....oz. .11 — .12	Hydrochloride .....oz. .60 — .70
So. American .....lb. 4.00 — 4.50	Glycerophosphate .....oz. .18 — .20	Salicylate .....oz. .51 — .65
Tahiti .....lb. 1.75 — 2.00	Hypophosphite .....lb. 1.05 — 1.25	Sulphate .....oz. .85 — 1.05
Bebeerine hydrochlor .....oz. — — 2.50	Iodide .....lb. 3.95 — 4.50	Cinchonine, Alk. ....oz. .48 — .53
Sulphate .....oz. — — 2.50	Lactate .....oz. .17 — .20	Bisulphate .....oz. .22 — .25
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot .....lb. 1.70 — 1.80	Lactophosphate Sol. ....lb. 2.00 — 2.75	Hydrochloride .....oz. — — .26
Bulk .....lb. 1.70 — 1.75	Nitrate .....lb. — — .85	Sulphate .....oz. .30 — .38
Root, German .....lb. 3.60 — 3.75	Oxalate .....lb. — — 1.50	Salicylate .....oz. .38 — .40
Powdered .....lb. 3.90 — 4.00	Peroxide .....lb. 1.90 — 2.15	Cinnabar .....lb. 2.00 — 3.00
Benzaldehyde .....lb. 7.00 — 7.75	Permanganate .....oz. .35 — .40	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....lb. .35 — .40
Benzanilide .....oz. — — 2.50	Phosphate, Precip. ....lb. .90 — .95	Powdered .....lb. .42 — .47
Benzine .....gal. .30 — .40	Salicylate .....lb. — —	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle. ....lb. — — .30
Benzoin, Siam .....lb. 2.00 — 2.15	Sulphate, Precip., pure .....lb. .35 — .40	Civet .....oz. 2.50 — 2.75
Sumatra .....lb. .50 — .55	Sulphite .....lb. .14 — .18	Cloves, Zanzibar .....lb. .22 — .24
Powdered .....lb. .60 — .65	Sulphocarbolate .....oz. .16 — .18	Powdered, pure .....lb. .26 — .28
Benzonaphthol .....oz. — — 2.00	Calendula Flowers .....lb. 1.20 — 1.25	Penang .....lb. .42 — .46
Berberine, C. P., ¼ oz. v. ....ea. — —	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison) ....lb. .43 — .48
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz. 2.80 — 3.00	Camphor, refined .....lb. .93¼ — .95	Carbonate .....oz. — — .30
Berberine Phosphate .....lb. — —	¼-lb. squares .....lb. .93¼ — .95	Chloride .....oz. — — .18
Berberis Aquifolium .....lb. .20 — .25	Powdered .....lb. .98¼ — 1.00	Nitrate .....oz. — — .15
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.) .....oz. — — 3.50	Japanese .....lb. .95¼ — 1.00	Sulphate .....lb. 1.00 — 1.05
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. ....lb. 2.15 — 2.30	Monobromated .....lb. 3.50 — 3.70	Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v. ....oz. 6.35 — 6.70
Betin (Resinoid) .....oz. .18 — .20	Canary Seed, Sicily .....lb. — —	Hydrochlor, crys., ozs. ....oz. 5.75 — 5.90
Bismuth, Betanaph. ....oz. — — .43	Smyrna .....lb. — —	½ oz. vials .....oz. — — .40
Bromide .....lb. — — .43	So. American .....lb. .07¼ — .09	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.) .....oz. — —
Citrate and Ammonium .....lb. 4.45 — 4.60	Canella Bark, powdered .....lb. .30 — .34	Coca Leaves, Huanuco .....lb. — —
Formic-iodide .....oz. — — .45	Cannabine Tannate .....oz. — —	Truxillo .....lb. .40 — .45
Glycerite, N.F. ....lb. — — 1.80	Cannabis Indica Herb .....lb. 2.70 — 3.00	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.) ....lb. .15 — .20
Hydroxide, powd.lb. — — 5.05		Powderedlb. .20 — .25
Oxale, 50 p.c.oz. — — .50		Cochineal, Honduraslb. .75 — .85
Oxychloridelb. — — 4.35		

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered lb. .85 — .95	Dog Grass, cutlb. 1.60 — 1.75	Ginger Root, Africanlb. 14 — .17
Cocaine .....oz. 12.95 — 15.20	Dover's Powder .....lb. 2.65 — 2.75	Powdered .....lb. .17 — .20
Hydrochloride .....oz. 12.05 — 13.60	Dragon's Blood powd. ....lb. .35 — .65	Jamaica, bleached .....lb. .30 — .32
Nitrate .....oz. 13.60 — 13.80	Extra .....lb. 1.50 — 1.65	Ground .....lb. .32 — .34
Salicylate .....oz. — —	Powdered .....lb. 1.60 — 1.90	Powdered .....lb. .34 — .36
Phosphate .....oz. 10.65 — 11.70	Reeds .....lb. 1.00 — 1.15	Ginseng .....lb. 7.50 — 8.50
Sulphate .....oz. 11.05 — 12.25	Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr. — —	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)
Cahosh Root, black .....lb. .15 — .20	Duotol .....lb. — —	Glucose .....lb. .08 — .12
Blue .....lb. .14 — .19	Dwarf Elder .....lb. .35 — .40	Glycerhizin, Ammoniacal .....lb. 4.00 — 4.50
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr. — —	Echinacea Root .....lb. .38 — .42	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums
Colchicum Root .....lb. 2.00 — 2.10	Ground .....lb. .40 — .44	and bbls. added .....lb. .57 — .58
Powdered .....lb. 2.10 — 2.20	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. — —	in cans .....lb. .58 — .59
Seed .....lb. 1.75 — 1.85	incl. — —	Less .....lb. .62 — .70
Powdered .....lb. 1.85 — 1.95	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb. — —	Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. — —
Colloidion, U.S.P., 1900 .....lb. .49 — .60	1-oz. — —	incl. — —
Cantharidal, U.S.P. ....lb. 8.50 — 11.00	Elaterin .....15 grs. — —	1 oz. — —
Flexible, U.S.P. ....lb. — —	Elaterium .....oz. 2.00 — 2.20	Goa Powder .....lb. 6.50 — 7.50
Styptic, U.S.P. ....lb. — —	Elderberries .....lb. .25 — .30	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15
Colocynth, select .....lb. .33 — .38	Flowers, pressed .....lb. .30 — .35	gr. g.s.v. ....doz. — —
Pulp .....lb. .30 — .35	Juice, Sambucus .....lb. .30 — .35	Brown, 1/2 oz. v. ....oz. — —
Colombo Root .....lb. .15 — .20	Ground, pure .....lb. .30 — .35	Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v. ....doz. 2.80 — 3.40
Coltsfoot Leaves .....lb. .25 — .30	Powdered, pure .....lb. .33 — .36	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) .....lb. 1.20 — 1.40
Comfrey Root, crushed .....lb. .24 — .26	Emetin (Resinoid) .....oz. — —	Golden Seal Root .....lb. 6.25 — 6.50
Condurango Bark, true .....lb. .30 — .34	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea. — —	Powdered .....lb. 6.50 — 7.00
Conium Leaves .....lb. .27 — .32	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ....ea. — —	Grains of Paradise .....lb. 1.25 — 1.35
Seed .....lb. .25 — .30	Eosine .....oz. — —	Powdered .....lb. 1.30 — 1.40
Copaiba S. A. ....lb. .85 — .90	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) — —	Grindelia Robusta Herb .....lb. .20 — .25
Para .....lb. .63 — .70	Ergot, Russia .....lb. .95 — 1.00	Powdered .....lb. .27 — .32
Copper, Acetate, distilled .....lb. .90 — 1.15	Powdered .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Guaiac, Resin .....lb. .40 — .45
Ammoniated .....lb. .60 — .70	Ergotol, Bonjean .....oz. — —	Powdered .....lb. .40 — .50
Arsenate .....oz. — —	Ergotole .....oz. — —	Guaiac liquid .....oz. 2.50 — 2.60
Arsenite .....oz. .45 — .60	Ertroxilin (Resinoid) .....oz. — —	Carbonate .....oz. 5.25 — 5.35
Carbocate .....lb. .45 — .60	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. ....gr. — —	Phosphate .....oz. — —
Chloride, pure, crys. ....lb. 1.20 — 1.30	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....gr. — —	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol) .....oz. — —
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4. ....oz. — —	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....gr. — —	Valerianate (Geosote) .....oz. — —
Hydroxide .....lb. — —	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes. ....ea. — —	Guaiacuin .....lb. 1.35 — 1.40
Iodide .....oz. .45 — .50	Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ....ea. — —	Guarana (Paullinia) .....lb. 1.45 — 1.50
Nitrate .....lb. — —	Ether, Acetic .....lb. .55 — .70	Powdered .....lb. .20 — .25
Oleate, 20 p.c. ....oz. — —	Chloric .....lb. .60 — .80	Guta Cotton (Pyroxilin) .....lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....lb. .60 — .65	Nitrous Conct. ....lb. .80 — 1.10	Guaiac, crude chips .....lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Powdered .....lb. .55 — .60	U.S.P. ....lb. .27 — .51	Sheet .....lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Sulphate (Blue Vit.) .....lb. .14 — .18	U.S.P., 1880 .....lb. .30 — .36	Heliosol .....oz. — —
Bbls. ....lb. .12 — .13	Washed .....lb. .32 — .37	Heliotropin .....oz. — —
Powdered .....lb. .19 — .24	Valerianic .....oz. .52 — .62	Hellebore Root white powd. ....lb. .32 — .40
Copperas .....lb. 02 15 — .04	Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P. ....lb. .55 — .70	Helmitol .....lb. — —
Coriander .....lb. .25 — .30	Benzoate .....lb. 8.00 — 8.50	Helonias Root .....lb. .50 — .55
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube. ....oz. — —	Hemlock Bark crushed .....lb. .15 — .18
Coto Bark .....lb. .35 — .45	Chloride, 1 oz. seal. tube. ....oz. — —	Powdered .....lb. .18 — .20
Cotin, true, 1/2 oz. v. ....oz. — —	Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube. ....oz. — —	Hemlock Gum .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Cotton Root Bark .....lb. .20 — .25	Encaine Hydrochlor. ....oz. — —	Hemogallol .....oz. — —
Powdered .....lb. .25 — .30	Eucalyptol, U.S.P. ....oz. .14 — .16	Hemoglobin .....oz. — —
Couch Grass (Doggrass) .....lb. .12 — .20	Eucalyptus Leaves .....lb. .15 — .20	Hemp Seed .....lb. .09 — .12
Cramp Bark .....lb. .12 — .20	Eudoxine .....oz. — —	Hemol .....lb. .80 — .85
Coumarin .....oz. .95 — 1.05	Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30 .....lb. — —	Hemban Leaves, Eng. ....lb. 3.50 — 3.75
Cranesbill .....lb. .24 — .29	Euresol .....oz. — —	Powdered .....lb. 3.60 — 3.85
Powdered .....lb. .30 — .35	Pro Capillis .....oz. — —	Seed .....lb. — —
Cream Tartar, powdered .....lb. .48 — .52	Euonymin (Elec. powd.) .....oz. .40 — .45	Henna Leaves .....lb. .20 — .25
Cressote, Beechwood .....oz. .20 — .22	Euphorbium .....lb. .28 — .32	Heroin, 15 gr. v. ....ea. — —
Carbonate .....oz. — —	Powdered .....lb. .35 — .38	Heroin Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v. ....ea. — —
Phosphate .....oz. — —	Euphorine .....oz. — —	Hexamethylenamine .....lb. .80 — .90
Valerate .....oz. — —	Euquinine .....lb. — —	Hiera Picra .....lb. — —
Cresol U. S. P. ....lb. — —	Europhen .....oz. — —	Holocain, 1 gm. vials .....ea. — —
Croton-Chloral (Butyrlchl.) .....oz. .55 — .65	Exalgine .....oz. — —	Homatropin Alk. ....oz. .40 — .42
Cubeb Berries, sifted .....lb. .75 — .80	Extract Male Ferr. ....oz. — —	Hydrobromide .....lb. .40 — .50
Powdered .....lb. .85 — .90	Fennel Seed .....lb. .31 — .40	Hydrochloride .....gr. .40 — .44
Cudbear .....lb. .35 — .45	Ferratin .....oz. — —	Salicylate and Sulphate .....gr. .40 — .44
Culver's Root .....lb. .27 — .30	Tablets, 7 1/2 gr. bots of 50 .....lb. — —	Honey, strained .....lb. .15 — .18
Cumin Seed .....lb. .35 — .40	Ferripyridin (Hoechst) .....oz. — —	Hops, select (1915) .....lb. .33 — .37
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial. ....ea. — —	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9 .....oz. — —	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs. ....lb. .35 — .43
Cypripedin (Resinoid) .....oz. — —	1 oz. c.v. 4 .....oz. — —	Forebound Leaves .....lb. .35 — .40
Damia Leaves .....lb. .20 — .25	Flaxseed, cleaned .....bbls. — —	Hydractin .....oz. — —
Dandelion Herb .....lb. .30 — .35	Less .....lb. .08 — .13	Hydrangea Root .....lb. .22 — .25
Root .....lb. .40 — .45	Ground .....lb. .08 1/2 — .12	Hydrastin (Resinoid) .....oz. — —
Cut .....lb. .48 — .50	Foennigreek Seed .....lb. .10 — .12	Muriate (Resinoid) .....oz. — —
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v.gr. ....oz. .25 — .32	Ground .....lb. .10 — .15	Sulphate (Resinoid) .....oz. — —
Dermatol .....oz. .19 — .26	Formaldehyde .....lb. .20 — .30	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P. ....oz. 28.00 — 30.00
Dextrine, yellow .....lb. .08 — .10	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. ....lb. — —	Hydrochloride .....oz. 28.00 — 30.00
White .....lb. .12 — .15	1/2 lb. c.b. inc. ....lb. — —	Sulphate .....oz. 28.00 — 30.00
Dextro-quinine .....oz. — —	Fuller's Earth .....lb. .05 — .08	Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea. — —
Diacetylmorphine, Alk. ....oz. 13.95 — 14.50	Fustic, chips .....lb. .07 — .10	Hydrazine Sulphate .....oz. — —
Hydrochloride .....oz. 12.60 — 13.25	Gadul .....oz. — —	Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or car-
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. — —	Galangal Root, selected .....lb. .18 — .22	tons incl. ....lb. 1.92 — 2.02
incl. — —	Powdered .....lb. .26 — .32	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me-
1 oz. — —	Galbanum, strained .....lb. 1.10 — 1.20	dicinal .....lb. .18 — .25
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal) .....oz. — —	Gambier .....lb. .12 — .16	Sol. Technical .....lb. .15 — .22
Digalen, 1/2 oz. v. ....vial — —	Gamboge, blocky .....lb. 2.25 — 2.45	Hyosine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr. ....oz. .32 — .37
Digipuratum, 1/4 oz. ....ea. — —	Powdered .....lb. 2.00 — 2.20	Hyoscyamine (Resinoid) .....oz. — —
Digitalin, eighths .....oz. 10.00 — 11.00	Select, Pipe, bright .....lb. 2.05 — 2.25	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials .....ea. — —
Digitalis Leaves Eng. ....lb. .60 — .65	Garlic, on strings .....string .25 — .30	Crystal, white .....gr. .38 — .35
Bulk .....lb. .60 — .65	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) .....lb. 1.05 — 1.10	Hydrobromide .....gr. .08 — .10
Powdered .....lb. .85 — .95	Gelatin, Pink .....lb. — —	Hypnone .....oz. — —
Pressed, ozs. ....lb. .50 — .55	Gold .....lb. — —	Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y) .....oz. — —
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v. ....ea. — —	Silver .....lb. 1.20 — 1.25	Iceland Moss .....lb. .32 — .35
Diogen, 16 oz. ....oz. — —	Gelsemin (Resinoid) .....oz. — —	Ichthalbin .....oz. — —
1 oz. ....oz. — —	Ger. E. gr. v. ....ea. — —	de Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot. — —
Diuretin .....oz. — —	Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ....ea. — —	
	Gelsemium Rootlb. .16 — .20	
	Powderedlb. .25 — .30	
	Gentian, Rootlb. .25 — .30	
	Powderedlb. .30 — .35	

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Ichthyol.....lb.	—	—	Lead Acetate (sugar).....lb.	.22	— .25	Mercury, Cyanide.....lb.	—	— 5.00
Ichthyat.....lb.	3.75	— 4.00	Carbonate Medicinal.....lb.	.55	— .60	Chloride Mild (cal'd).....lb.	1.77	— 1.98
Imogen, 1 lb.....lb.	—	—	Chloride.....lb.	.75	— .85	Iodide, green, Prof.....lb.	4.25	— 4.45
1 oz.....oz.	—	— .30	Chromate, pure fused.....lb.	—	— 1.10	Red, (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb.	1.96	— 2.20
Indigo Bengal, true.....lb.	3.75	— 5.00	Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.35	— .38	Nitrate.....oz.	—	— .25
Carmine, Dry.....oz.	.50	— .56	Nitrate.....lb.	.23	— .35	Oxide, Red (red pre.).....lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Insect Powder.....lb.	.38	— .45	Oleate, 10 p.c.....oz.	.20	— .25	Yellow.....oz.	—	— .20
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm.....lb.	.50	— .60	Oxide, yellow, pure.....lb.	—	— .200	Salicylate.....oz.	.22	— .25
Inulin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— 1.25	Leethin.....oz.	—	— .18	Sulphate (Turp. M'l).....lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Iodine Resublimed.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75	Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	— .20	Sulphocyanate.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Monobromide.....oz.	—	— .50	Ground.....lb.	.20	— .25	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	—	— .91
Monochloride.....oz.	—	— .75	Jenigallol.....oz.	—	— 1.00	cussion.....oz.	.86	— .91
Trichloride.....oz.	—	— .95	Jenigallol, cryst.....oz.	—	— .58	Mesotan (25 oz. 42).....oz.	—	— .47
Iodipin, 10 p.c.....oz.	—	—	Licorice, Corrig.....lb.	.55	— .60	Metacarb (devel.), 4 oz.....oz.	—	—
25 p.c.....oz.	—	—	Mass.....lb.	.44	— .49	1 oz.....oz.	—	—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	4.40	— 4.80	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	Methylene Blue.....oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Deodorized.....oz.	.70	— .90	Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.75	— .80	Metol (developer), 16 oz.....oz.	—	—
Iodol.....oz.	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.78	— .83	Millet Seed.....lb.	.08	— .14
Iodothyrene, ¼ oz. vials.....oz.	—	— 3.90	Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.28	— .32	German.....lb.	—	—
Ipecac Root, Carthageana.....lb.	2.50	— 2.65	Powdered.....lb.	.29	— .35	Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol	—	—
Powdered.....lb.	2.62	— 2.80	Lilacine.....lb.	.75	— .90	(chem. ident. with metol).....oz.	—	— 3.50
Rio.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.06½	— .11	Morphine, Acet. ½ oz. v.....oz.	9.75	— 10.00
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.18	— .22	Assort., 1 ½ and ¼ lb.....lb.	.12	— .16	Alkaloid, pure, ½ oz. v.....oz.	12.00	— 13.00
Irisin (Eclectic Powder).....oz.	.36	— .45	Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	— .50	Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v.....oz.	9.35	— 9.50
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.14	— .16	Litharge.....lb.	.14	— .17	Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v.....oz.	9.75	— 10.00
Benzoate.....oz.	.40	— .50	Lithium, Acetate.....oz.	—	— .25	Meconate.....oz.	9.45	— 9.75
Bromide.....oz.	.18	— .22	Benzoate.....oz.	—	— 1.55	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	9.65	— 10.00
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.30	— .40	Benzoyl-salicylate.....lb.	—	— 2.85	Valerate, ½ oz. v.....oz.	—	—
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.50	— .95	Bitartrate.....oz.	—	— .25	Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans.....lb.	2.75	— 3.25
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.80	— .90	Bromide.....lb.	3.80	— 4.00	Powdered.....lb.	2.20	— 2.60
(2 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	3.25	— 3.70	Carbonate.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50	Musk Root.....lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	3.75	— 4.35	Citrate.....oz.	2.00	— 2.20	Musk Seed.....lb.	.45	— .50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.....oz.	—	— 4.60	Iodide.....oz.	—	— .58	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.25	— .30
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Salicylate.....lb.	4.00	— 4.15	Ground.....lb.	.26	— .33
Iodide.....oz.	.35	— .40	Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.15	— .20	White.....lb.	.20	— .22
Syrup.....lb.	.40	— .45	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25	Ground.....lb.	.35	— .40
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.27	— .30	Lobelia Seed (cleaned).....lb.	.36	— .38	Myricin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— .60
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.15	— .17	Powdered.....lb.	.42	— .47	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.30	— .40
Oxide (Subcarb.).....lb.	.11	— .18	Lobelin (Resinoid).....oz.	.70	— 1.10	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.10	— .15
Red, Saccharated.....oz.	.45	— .48	Lodestone.....lb.	.40	— .45	Naphthal, Alpha.....lb.	—	— 3.50
Peptonized.....lb.	—	— 3.00	London-Purple.....lb.	.15	— .20	Beta, resublim.....lb.	2.15	— 2.00
Phosphate, gram., lb. bots.....lb.	.85	— .90	Powdered.....lb.	.42	— .47	Beta, Benzoyl.....oz.	—	— 2.00
U.S.P. Scales.....lb.	.85	— .93	Lovage Root, sel., white.....lb.	.90	— 1.00	Narcotine, pure ½ oz.....oz.	—	— .25
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	— .40	Seed.....lb.	.60	— .70	Nerol (Identical with Amidol),	—	—
Protocarb. (Vallert's M).....lb.	.30	— .40	Lupulin.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50	1-oz.....oz.	—	— .30
Pyrophosph., Scales Sol.....lb.	.85	— .90	Lycetol.....oz.	—	— 4.25	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.....lb.	.19	— .21
Quevenne's (by hydrn.).....lb.	.58	— .90	Lycopodium.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Acetate.....oz.	—	— .15
Salicylate.....oz.	.20	— .30	Mace, whole.....lb.	.80	— .90	Bromide.....oz.	—	— .50
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.30	— .35	Madder, Dutch.....lb.	.33	— .45	Chloride.....lb.	—	— 1.00
Solution.....lb.	.09	— .15	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	Iodide.....oz.	—	— 1.70
Subsulphate.....lb.	.27	— .33	Magnesium, Benzoate.....lb.	—	— .45	Sulphate.....lb.	—	— 3.50
Solution (Monell's).....lb.	.12	— .15	Carbonate, U. S. P.....4 ozs.	.44	— .46	Nirvanin.....oz.	—	— .20
Sulph. (Coppers).....100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50	Technical.....lb.	.34	— .38	Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.....oz.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.08	— .12	2 oz. U. S. P.....lb.	.45	— .50	Novaspirin.....oz.	—	— .90
Dried.....lb.	.15	— .18	Powdered, U. S. P.....lb.	.37	— .40	25-oz. lots.....oz.	—	— 1.25
Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.80	— .90	Ponderous, U. S. P.....lb.	.85	— .90	Tablets, 100s.....oz.	—	—
and Potass. Scales.....lb.	.95	— 1.05	Technical.....lb.	.80	— .85	No. ocan.....oz.	—	—
Tersulph. Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.80	— .90	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.32	— .33	Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram	—	—
Valerate.....lb.	.80	— .90	Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90	vials.....ea.	—	—
Isarol, glass bots.....lb.	—	— 3.70	Iodide.....oz.	—	— .42	Jutgalls.....lb.	.75	— .85
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	5.00	— 5.50	Lactate.....oz.	—	— .25	Powdered.....lb.	.30	— .35
American.....lb.	.90	— 1.05	Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.57	— .65	Nutmegs.....lb.	.30	— .35
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.30	— .35	Ribbon.....oz.	.75	— .85	Extra large.....lb.	.80	— .85
Jalap Root selected.....lb.	.20	— .25	Nitrate.....lb.	—	— 2.15	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.13	— .18
Powdered.....lb.	.30	— .35	Peroxide, pure.....oz.	.06	— .08	Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .22
Jamaica Dogwood.....lb.	—	— .25	Salicylate.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	10.00	— 17.00
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Preca-	—	—	Sulphate (Sal Epsom).....lb.	.02½	— .05	Without acid.....lb.	16.00	— 17.00
torious).....oz.	.10	— .12	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	.20	— .25	Almonds sweet.....lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Job's Tears.....lb.	.20	— .25	Dried.....lb.	.20	— .30	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Juglandin (Resinoid).....oz.	.36	— .45	Malva Flowers large.....lb.	—	—	Rectified.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.11	— .15	Blue, small.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60	Angelica.....oz.	—	—
Kamala.....lb.	1.90	— 2.00	Manakra Root.....lb.	.45	— .50	Aniseed, Star.....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Powdered.....lb.	2.10	— 2.20	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.16	— .20	Bay.....lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Purified.....lb.	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.22	— .25	Bbls. (Sesame), Imported,	—	—
Kaolin.....lb.	.07	— .09	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	—	— .40	Bbls. or less.....gal.	1.45	— 1.60
Kava Kava.....lb.	.26	— .30	Carbonate, cryst., med.....oz.	—	— .10	Bergamot.....lb.	6.90	— 6.95
Powdered.....lb.	.72	— .80	Chloride, cryst.....oz.	.75	— .85	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Kola Nuts small and large.....lb.	.20	— .24	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.32	— .36	Birch Tar Crude.....lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Hypophosphite.....lb.	2.50	— 2.70	Refined.....oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Kousso powdered.....lb.	.65	— .75	Iodide.....oz.	—	— .42	Cade.....lb.	.80	— .85
Lactucarium.....lb.	5.50	— 7.50	Lactate.....oz.	—	— .25	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lactophenin.....oz.	—	— 1.00	Oxide black pow'd.....lb.	.24	— .30	Camphor.....lb.	.25	— .30
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.40	— .47	Peptonized.....lb.	3.00	— 4.50	Caraway.....oz.	4.75	— 5.25
Lanoline.....lb.	—	—	Peroxide, pure.....lb.	.60	— .65	Cassia.....lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Sulph., pure crys.....lb.	.60	— .65	Castor, American.....lb.	21½	— .30
Lanum, "Merck".....lb.	—	— .60	Manna, flake large.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	— .75	Small.....lb.	1.00	— 1.20	Wood.....lb.	.28	— .35
(See also Adeps Lanae).....lb.	—	—	Sorts.....lb.	.75	— .80	Celery.....oz.	1.50	— 2.00
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.30	— .35	Marjoram Leaves.....lb.	.28	— .65	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Powdered.....lb.	.38	— .43	Mastic.....lb.	.52	— .57	Cherry Laurel.....oz.	—	— .75
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.25	— .30	Matico Leaves.....lb.	.40	— .50	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Extra.....lb.	.35	— .40	Menthol, cryst.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Citronella.....lb.	.65	— .75
Hand picked.....lb.	—	—	Mercury.....lb.	2.05	— 2.30	Ceylon.....lb.	.62	— .75
			Ammon., pure precip.....lb.	2.05	— 2.30	Cloves.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40
			Mercury, Bichloride (cor.sub.)lb.	1.66	— 1.76	Cocunut.....lb.	.32	— .38
			Powdered.....lb.	1.61	— 1.71	Cod Liver, Newfoundland gal.	2.65	— 2.75
			Bisulphate.....lb.	1.34	— 1.44	Norwegian.....gal.	5.50	— 6.00
			Bromide.....oz.	—	— .60	Bbls.....ea.	125.00	— 128.00
						½ bbls.....ea.	—	—

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.25	Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.75	— .82	Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Coriander	oz.	2.00	— 2.25	Iodine	—	—	1.00	Carbonate tech. (Pearl Ash) lb.	1.00	— 1.10	
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25	Mercurial, 1/2 mercury	lb.	1.09	— 1.18	U. S. P.	—	— 1.45	
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35	1-3 Mercury	lb.	.82	— .92	Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60	Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	.50	Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .80
Cumin	lb.	5.50	— 6.00	Opium (Natural)	lb.	16.70	— 16.75	Granulated	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50	Granulated	lb.	19.00	— 19.25	Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	— 2.00	U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	18.75	— 19.00	Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Orphol, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18	Cyanide	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Fusel, Crude	gal.	5.75	— 6.00	Orphol	oz.	—	—	Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Orris, Florentine	lb.	.26	— .30	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	— 18.50	Verona	lb.	.20	— .25	Iodide	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
Turkish	lb.	14.50	— 15.00	Orthoform	oz.	—	—	Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50	Jrtol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	—	—	—	Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25	incl.	lb.	Nominal	—	Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.85	— 4.25	1-oz.	—	—	.80	Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes.	set	—	.50	Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .50
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90	Ovaraden	oz.	—	1.30	Powdered	lb.	.38	— .48
Henbane	lb.	—	1.25	Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35	C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Juniper Berries	lb.	17.00	— 18.00	Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	—	2.00	Pernanganate	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Wood	lb.	.75	— .90	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr.	—	—	—	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
Lard	gal.	1.40	— 1.55	Pancreatin, U. S. P.	ea.	—	2.50	C. P.	lb.	—	—
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	—	Paprika pods, Hungarian.	lb.	.65	— .70	Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 4.75	Paraffin	lb.	.11	— .15	Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Paraffin	lb.	.11	— .15	Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	2.90	Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Lemon	lb.	1.55	— 1.60	Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	—	Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40	C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50	Paris Green	lb.	.32	— .40	Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar) ..	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Distilled	gal.	1.09	— 1.12	Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33	Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.09	— 1.12	Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50	Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Raw	gal.	1.07	— 1.10	Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.	ea.	—	1.75	Berries	lb.	.30	— .34
Lobelia	oz.	—	.75	Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.00	Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.25	Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60	Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.08
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20	Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25	Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	7.00	— 8.00	Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23	Pykantanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	— 22.00	White	lb.	.28	— .30	Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Essential	oz.	1.90	— 2.10	Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75	Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40	Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35	Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Musk	oz.	—	1.25	Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55	Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30	Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18	Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50	Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	2.40	Queen of Meadow Leaves.	lb.	.25	— .30
Petale, extra	oz.	5.00	— 5.25	do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	2.75	Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Nutmeg	lb.	1.75	— 2.00	Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	2.00	Quinine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.00	— 1.13
Olive Lucia, Cream, 1/2 gal.	gal.	3.25	— 3.50	Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	.80	Sulph.	oz.	.60	— .68
and 1 gal. cans.	gal.	3.10	— 3.35	Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.75	— 2.00	Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	1.04	— 1.09
3 and 6 gal. cans.	gal.	1.60	— 1.85	Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Acetate	oz.	1.12	— 1.17
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.85	Photol	oz.	—	4.00	Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	— 1.14
Pompeian	lb.	2.70	— 3.00	Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25	Arsenate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12	Benzoate	oz.	1.03	— 1.08
Sweet	lb.	3.30	— 3.40	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.10	Bisulphate	oz.	.76	— .90
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	.40	Carbolate	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20	Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08	Citrate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Kernel	lb.	.25	— .30	Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.10	Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.49	— 1.54
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50	Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52	Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Light	gal.	—	3.00	Piperidine	oz.	—	1.00	Hydrochloride	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Russian	gal.	—	3.00	Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90	Hypophosphite	oz.	.78	— .83
Patchouli	oz.	1.60	— 1.80	Piperazine	oz.	—	—	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.93	— .98
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55	Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45	Lactate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Peanut	gal.	1.70	— 1.80	Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32	Salicylate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.30	— 2.60	Plaster, calcined	bbbl.	2.65	— 2.75	Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.75	— .80
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.) ..	lb.	—	—	True, dentist's, sifted	bbbl.	2.95	— 3.00	3-oz. cans	oz.	.83	— .88
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials.	ea.	1.60	— 1.80	1-oz. cans	oz.	.85	— .90
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15-gr. vials.	ea.	1.80	— 2.00	Valerate	oz.	.97	— 1.02
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30	Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85	Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60	Raspberries dried	lb.	.55	— .60
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70	Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70	Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22	Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Rape Seed	gal.	1.30	— 1.35	Root	lb.	.16	— .20	Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Rhodinol	oz.	.30	— .40	Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25	Good, strained, per 280 lbs. ....	..	8.00	— 8.25
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40	Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70	Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	14.50	— 15.50	Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.50	— .60	Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00	White	lb.	.36	— .38	Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90	White, sticks	lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76	Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65	Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles	incl.	—	—
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50	Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15	1-oz.	oz.	—	—
Sage	oz.	—	.40	Arsenite	oz.	—	.15	Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	— .75
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25	Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45	Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Sandalwood, English	lb.	11.50	— 12.00	Bichromate	lb.	.90	— 1.00	Powdered	lb.	.75	— .95
West Indian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Bicarbonate	lb.	1.90	— 2.10	Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95	Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	.80	Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	incl.	—	—
Savin	lb.	9.50	— 10.00	C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25	1-lb.	lb.	—	—
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25	Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80	3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.00	— 1.15	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50	Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90	Borate	lb.	—	.90	Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Tansy	lb.	3.25	— 3.75					Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	— .60
Tar, U.S.F.	gal.	.40	— .50					Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75					Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65					Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70					Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25
Wheat	gal.	.70	— .75								
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4.50								
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50								
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00								
Synthetic	lb.	.25	— 1.00								
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	.95	— 1.00								
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.85	— 4.25								
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50								

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

From February 3 to February 10, 1917

Imports

ALBUMEN—
24 cases egg yolks, C. J. Weekes & Co., London.

ALUM—
217 bags, Markt & Schaefer Co., Vera Cruz.

ANTIPIRYN—
1 case, Kidder, Peabody & Co., London.

BARKS—
22 cases quillaya, D. Steengrafe, Valparaíso.
10 bales sittings, Cohen & Co., Nassau.
40 bales cinchona, A. Stallmann & Co., London.

BEANS—
12 bags job's tears, Strong & Trowbridge, Kingston.
5 cases vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
19 bales tonka, C. F. Hernandez Sons & Co., Trinidad.

BERRIES—
80 bales juniper, Batjer & Co., London.

CALOMEL—
10 cases, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

CRESOL—
75 casks, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

COPRA—
200 bags, United Fruit Co., Kingston.
14 bags, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
198 bags, Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston.
28 sacks, F. Baker Co., Ruatan.
18,129 sacks, K. Baker Co., Belize.
9,338 sacks, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Manila.
5,168 sacks, A. D. Weld's Sons, Manila.
9,176 sacks, Smith & Schipper, Manila.
5,112 sacks, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Manila.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—
5 cases, A. Klipstein & Co., Singapore.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
144 bags annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
5 bags annatto, West Indian Trading Co., Kingston.
22 bags annatto, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.
72 bags, annatto, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
5 casks cudbear, Oakes Mfg. Co., London.

FLOWERS—
5 bales saffron, J. I. Toledano & Co., Vera Cruz.
1 case saffron, McKesson & Robbins, Bordeaux.
1 case saffron, Schieffelin & Co., Bordeaux.

GELATIN—
3 cases, Birn & Wachenheimer, Bordeaux.
5 cases, Eagle Rock Mfg. Co., London.

GLYCERIN—
24 drums, Crozco & Co., Vera Cruz.
14 drums, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
13 drums, J. M. Duché & Sons, Montevideo.

GUMS—
60 bags chicle, Pedro Tremera, Vera Cruz.
4 bags chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
191 bags chicle, J. A. Phin, Tampico.
172 bags chicle, W. Wrigley, Jr., & Co., Tampico.
2 bags, chicle, General Export & Commission Co., Tampico.
115 sacks, chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
15 bales, myrrh sittings, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
7 cases, tragacanth, McKesson & Robbins, London.
10 cases, tragacanth, W. Tappenbeck, London.

HERBS—
1 case, medicinal, D. Steengrafe, Valparaíso.

KOLA NUTS—
3 bags, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.

LEAVES—
28 cases, senna, A. Stallmann & Co., London.
100 cases, senna sittings, Bruen, Ritchey & Co., London.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—
158 casks, West Indian Chemical Works, Kingston.

MALT EXTRACT—
405 cases, F. P. Stingo, London.

MANGROVE BARK EXTRACT—
2,000 bags, N. Y. Dyewood Extract Co., Singapore.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
4 cases, drugs, International Trading Co., Havana.
32 cases, drugs, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
4 cases, medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.

OILS—
15 barrels, codliver, Smith, Kline & French Co., Halifax, N. S.
60 barrels, codliver, Stallmann & Co., Halifax, N. S.
27 barrels, codliver, McKesson & Robbins, Halifax, N. S.
387 barrels, whale and cod, N. B. Cook Oil Co., Halifax, N. S.
4 cases, linaloe, Schulz & Ruckgaber, Vera Cruz.
1 case, linaloe, Muller, Schall & Co., Vera Cruz.
20 cases, petit grain, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Buenos Aires.
30 barrels, rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London.
25 barrels, rapeseed, Elliot & Co., London.
20 cases, petit grain, W. R. Grace & Co., Buenos Aires.

OPIUM—
12 cases, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, London.

PERFUMERY—
2 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, J. J. Murphy & Co., Bordeaux.
38 cases, E. Fougere & Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, C. B. Richard & Co., Bordeaux.
8 cases, E. Utard, Bordeaux.

QUICKSILVER—
6 flasks, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.
10 flasks, McKesson & Robbins, Vera Cruz.
5 flasks, Ledoux & Co., Vera Cruz.
20 flasks, Schulz & Ruckgaber, Vera Cruz.

ROOT—
30 bales, canagria, F. R. Kramer & Co., Vera Cruz.
325 bales, canagria, McKesson & Robbins, Vera Cruz.
8 bales, canagria, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.
175 bales, canagria, P. E. Anderson & Co., Vera Cruz.
81 bags, canagria, Baring Bros. & Co., Vera Cruz.
20 bags, dandelion, A. Stallmann & Co., London.
3 bales, angelica, N. Moelhausen & Co., London.
2 cases, licorice, J. F. McEvoy, London.
9 bales, aconite, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
47 bales, medicinal, Muller, Schall & Co., London.

SEED—
557 bags, sunflower, Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires.
30 bags, sunflower, Baring Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires.
9 puncheons, 9 casks, 1 barrel, tonka, C. F. Hernandez Sons & Co., Trinidad.
168 sacks, mustard, John Kiscock & Co., London.
60 bales, coriander, E. L. Garvin & Co., London.

SPICES—
11 bags, ginger, Colonial Bank, Kingston.
21 bags, ginger, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.
38 bags, ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
27 bags, ginger, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
15 bags, ginger, Colonial Bank, Kingston.
48 bags, ginger, Brown Bros. & Co., Kingston.

SPONGES—
70 bales, National Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.
69 bales, A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.
25 bales, sponges, 9 bs. refuse, J. K. Amoury & Sons, Nassau.
21 bales, sponge, D. Davis & Co., Nassau.
31 bales, sponge, 3 bales. refuse, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.

90 bales, Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
30 bales, sponge, 50 bales. refuse, American Trading Co., Nassau.
50 bales, sponge, Leousi, Clonney & Co., Nassau.
12 bales, sponge, McKesson & Robbins, Nassau.
30 bales, sponge, National Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.

TALC—
500 bags, W. B. Daniels, Genoa.
500 bags, L. A. Salomon & Bro., Genoa.

WAX—
11 bags, bees, D. Steengrafe, Valparaíso.
58 bags, bees, D. Steengrafe, Calbarien.
929 bags, paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Calcutta.
4 bags, bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
36 bags, bees, F. E. Padro, Havana.
103 bags, bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.

Exports

ACETONE—4,075 lbs., \$1,227, Panama; 41,810 lbs., \$15,476, British India.

ACID, ACETIC—310 lbs., \$98, Colombia; 168,712 lbs., \$25,315, France; 98,256 lbs., \$9,675, England; 6,161 lbs., \$524, Mexico; 100 lbs., \$61, Peru; 52,176 lbs., \$5,550, France; 55,777 lbs., \$5,966, Scotland.

ACID BORIC—896 lbs., \$123, San Domingo; 500 lbs., \$74, Colombia; 182 lbs., \$30, Peru; 1,273 lbs., \$183, Brazil; 361 lbs., \$50, Mexico.

ACID, CARBOLIC—40 lbs., \$25, Colombia; 55 lbs., \$35, Brazil; 1,438 lbs., \$792, France; 2,250 lbs., \$1,215, Japan.

ACID, CITRIC—60 lbs., \$35, Colombia; 96 lbs., \$81, Brazil; 110 lbs., \$75, Mexico.

ACID, LACTIC—300 lbs., \$75, Mexico; 45 lbs., \$153, Mexico; 10 lbs., \$35, Cuba.

ACID, MURIATIC—240 lbs., \$30, Chile; 354 lbs., \$20, Nicaragua; 1,199 lbs., \$63, Mexico.

ACID, OXALIC—100 lbs., \$56, Panama.

ACID PICRIC—209,444 lbs., \$203,160, Russia in Europe.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—13 lbs., \$39, Brazil.

ACID, SALICYLIC—2,520 lbs., \$4,374, England; 100 lbs., \$125, British India; 230 lbs., \$391, Australia.

ACID, SULPHURIC—4,189 lbs., \$128, Colombia; 26,044 lbs., \$675, Brazil; 568 lbs., \$38, Cuba.

ACID, TARTARIC—100 lbs., \$67, San Domingo; 212 lbs., \$105, Colombia; 143 lbs., \$113, Mexico; 1,054 lbs., \$587, Cuba.

ALCOHOL—104,128 gals., \$35,195, France; 100 gals., \$76, Colombia; 403,264 gals., \$113,324, France.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—3,800 gals., \$2,309, Peru.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—793, Brazil; \$1,000, Norway; \$3,020, Netherlands.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—\$9,571, Argentina; \$8,855, Brazil; \$1,048, Mexico; \$2,214, Venezuela; \$2,212, Australia.

AMMONIA, AQUA—\$25, Russia in Europe, \$390, Cuba.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—\$31,423, England; \$18,361, France.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—\$91, Brazil.

ANTIMONY SALTS—\$59, Chile.

ARSENIC—\$5, Costa Rica.

BALSAMS—\$93, Colombia; \$10, Panama; \$224, Mexico; \$381, Dutch East Indies; \$100, Australia.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—\$19, Colombia; \$14,280, England; \$478, Mexico.

BORAX—\$40, San Domingo; \$704, Brazil; \$8,400, England; \$174, Mexico; \$1,954, France; \$302, Cuba.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—6,800 lbs., \$259, Guatemala; 2,400 lbs., \$90, Honduras; 12,000 lbs., \$492, San Domingo; 480 lbs., \$30, Colombia; 2,000 lbs., \$99, Nicaragua; 2,000 lbs., \$70, Jamaica; 2,332 lbs., \$70, Brazil; 4,000 lbs., \$140, China; 8,400 lbs., \$295, Dutch East Indies; 6,393 lbs., \$175, Brazil; 1,100 lbs., \$35, China.

CARBON DISULPHIDE—\$663, Greece.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—\$881, France.

CASTOR OIL —10 gals., \$18, San Domingo; 168 gals., \$285, Colombia; 10 gals., \$10, Peru; 500 gals., \$835, Philippine Islands.	IODINE —\$65, San Domingo. \$243, Mexico; \$1190, Chile. JALAP —\$190, Japan.	lbs., \$54, Brazil; 564 lbs., \$22, Dutch East Indies; 99,920 lbs., \$2,830, Norway; 940 lbs., \$27, Venezuela.
CHLOROFORM —\$6, Guatemala; \$26, Nicaragua; \$36, Bolivia; \$175, Brazil.	LEAD ACETATE —\$3,755, British India; \$32, Cuba; \$548, Japan; \$582, British India.	SODA CAUSTIC —193,399 lbs., \$8,027, England; 700 lbs., \$50, Canada; 695 lbs., \$287, San Domingo. 7,080 lbs., \$327, Colombia; 173,124 lbs., \$7,375, Argentina; 132,035 lbs., \$5,619, Brazil; 113,620 lbs., \$4,199, Uruguay; 112,175 lbs., \$4,913, China; 7,591 lbs., \$366, Philippine Islands; 1,229,851 lbs., \$60,403, France; 38,186 lbs., \$1,435, Mexico; 573,337 lbs., \$12,608, Cuba; 34,875 lbs., \$1,143, Chile; 58,293 lbs., \$3,720, Dutch East Indies; 8,340 lbs., \$425, Siam; 15,000 lbs., \$600, Greece; 150,480 lbs., \$4,515, Norway; 1,390 lbs., \$631, Cuba. 628 lbs., \$33, Venezuela; 178,434 lbs., \$7,525, British India; 217,283 lbs., \$8,866, Australia.
COCO NUT OIL —\$755, Cuba.	LIME ACETATE —76,900 lbs., \$4,194, France.	SODA SAL —6,030 lbs., \$62, Jamaica; 3,125 lbs., \$39, Panama, 1,500 lbs., \$18, Jamaica; 3,750 lbs., \$38, Dutch East Indies.
COCOA BUTTER —\$5,308, Japan.	LIME CHLORIDE —\$607, France; \$133, Venezuela.	SODIUM ACETATE —2,600 lbs., \$347, Brazil; 67,478 lbs., \$6,072, France; 2,314 lbs., \$342, Portugal.
COPPER SULPHATE —2,375 lbs., \$188, Argentina; 1,102 lbs., \$146, Brazil; 52,900 lbs., \$4,860, Portugal; 1,813 lbs., \$249, Dutch East Indies; 201,300 lbs., \$21,975, Netherlands. 12,643 lbs., \$1,450, Norway, 250 lbs., \$41, Cuba.	OPIUM —\$17, Colombia; \$44, Brazil; \$7, Mexico.	SODIUM BICARBONATE —16,932 lbs., \$35, Guatemala; 2,352 lbs., \$55, Jamaica; 1,120 lbs., \$23, Ecuador; 28,000 lbs., \$5,880, Japan; 990 lbs., \$26, Mexico; 8,562 lbs., \$364, Cuba.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE —\$135, Cuba.	PEPPERMINT OIL —300 lbs., \$750, France.	SODIUM BICHROMATE —1,217 lbs., \$311, Brazil; 44,810 lbs., \$9,410, France; 112,000 lbs., \$2,352, Japan.
CREAM OF TARTAR —\$21, San Domingo; \$44, Colombia; \$780, Mexico.	PERFUMERY —\$133,570, England; \$291, British Honduras; \$662, Guatemala; \$206, Honduras; \$888, Newfoundland; \$291, Jamaica; \$151, Dutch West Indies; \$43, Hayti. \$527, San Domingo; \$1,570, Colombia; \$32, Ecuador; \$107, Peru; \$4,562, Portugal; \$103, Switzerland; \$1,581, Mexico; \$81, Jamaica; \$172, Cuba; \$561, Chile; \$1,248, China; \$755, Dutch East Indies; \$232, Japan. \$59, Philippine Islands; \$1,606, Greece; \$103, Peru; \$619, Venezuela; \$3,198, British India; \$2,069, Australia; \$3,243, British South Africa; \$317, Panama; \$2,333, Cuba; \$130, Brazil; \$484, China; \$3,300, Philippine Islands.	SODIUM CYANIDE —4,760 lbs., \$1,430, Philippine Islands; 1,000 lbs., \$230, Cuba.
CREOSOTE OIL —\$529, England.	PETROLEUM JELLY —\$139, British Honduras; \$65, Colombia. \$107, Jamaica; \$761, Argentina; \$382, Brazil; \$141, Straits Settlements; \$208, France; \$1,146, Portugal; \$8,940, Russia in Europe; \$4,443, England; \$91, Mexico; \$148, Chile; \$44, China; \$24, Japan; \$2,766, England; \$1,080, British India. \$1,169, Australia; \$730, France; \$228, Philippine Islands.	SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE —6,690 lbs., \$405, England. 621 lbs., \$19, Brazil; 6,000 lbs., \$120, Dutch East Indies; 11,250 lbs., \$141, Australia.
DEXTRENE —4,370 lbs., \$232, Chile; 16,800 lbs., \$696, Norway; 22,400 lbs., \$1,001, Spain; 2,459 lbs., \$110, British India; 66,000 lbs., \$2,736, France; 750 lbs., \$37, China.	POTASSIUM BICHROMATE —68,571 lbs., \$26,288, Japan; 8,068 lbs., \$4,194, France; 2,000 lbs., \$1,021, Argentina; 780 lbs., \$342, Brazil; 1,984 lbs., \$991, Portugal; 16,400 lbs., \$8,736, Japan.	SODIUM PHOSPHATE —198 lbs., \$14, Colombia.
DYES AND DYE STUFFS —\$1,100, England; \$644, Colombia; \$5,023, France; \$2,613, Argentina; \$9,579, Brazil; \$91, Uruguay; \$410, Philippine Islands; \$869, France; \$17,396, Mexico; \$140, Argentina; \$1,253, Chile; \$66, Spain; \$1,311, Venezuela; \$88,678, British India; \$18, Brazil; \$196, Philippine Islands.	POTASSIUM CHLORATE —160 lbs., \$67, Guatemala; 1,008 lbs., \$665, Jamaica; 1,468 lbs., \$867, Colombia; 1,120 lbs., \$835, Argentina; 450 lbs., \$270, Brazil; 56,000 lbs., \$30,240, Russia in Europe. 5,681 lbs., \$3,342, Cuba; 448 lbs., \$311, Chile.	SODIUM SILICATE —8,194 lbs., \$184, Venezuela.
DYEWOOD EXTRACTS —\$8,009, Brazil; \$45, Ecuador; \$262, Philippine Islands. \$2,430, France; \$554, Portugal; \$119, Chile; \$6,491, England; \$300, Cuba; \$43, Venezuela; \$154, Australia; \$25, France.	POTASSIUM CYANIDE —448 lbs., \$1,277, Chile.	SODIUM SULPHATE —1,100 lbs., \$23, San Domingo; 1,500 lbs., \$25, Colombia; 700 lbs., \$7, Mexico; 600 lbs., \$14, Venezuela.
EPSOM SALTS —300 lbs., \$14, Guatemala; 2,540 lbs., \$105, San Domingo; 1,000 lbs., \$46, Colombia; 11,171 lbs., \$233, Brazil; 685 lbs., \$16, Costa Rica.	POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE —20 lbs., \$33, Dutch East Indies.	SODIUM SULPHIDE —764 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 4,900 lbs., \$183, Argentina; 17,093 lbs., \$571, Mexico.
ESSENTIAL OILS —\$62, Guatemala; \$51, Newfoundland; \$30, Jamaica; \$17, San Domingo; \$625, Colombia; \$12,270, France, \$81, Cuba.	QUICKSILVER —10,000 lbs., \$7,650, Japan; 380 lbs., \$400, Philippine Islands.	SODIUM SULPHIDE —764 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 4,900 lbs., \$183, Argentina; 17,093 lbs., \$571, Mexico.
ETHER —\$32, San Domingo; \$52, Brazil.	QUININE —\$152, San Domingo; \$528, Colombia; \$1,155, Brazil; \$575, Mexico.	SODIUM SULPHIDE —764 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 4,900 lbs., \$183, Argentina; 17,093 lbs., \$571, Mexico.
ETHER, SULPHURIC —\$4, San Domingo; \$161, Argentina.	ROOTS, HERBS AND BARKS —\$1,625, England; \$79, San Domingo; \$1,011, Japan; \$3,120, France; \$64, Brazil; \$7,118, France; \$4,041, England; \$413, Mexico; \$60, England; \$19, Venezuela. \$274, Australia; \$580, France.	SODIUM SULPHIDE —764 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 4,900 lbs., \$183, Argentina; 17,093 lbs., \$571, Mexico.
FLAVORING EXTRACTS —\$22, Honduras; \$383, Jamaica; \$50, San Domingo; \$199, Colombia; \$155, Panama; \$159, Cuba; \$173, Philippine Islands.	SALOL —800 lbs., \$1,633, England; 224 lbs., \$482, Japan; 112 lbs., \$274, British India.	SODIUM SULPHIDE —764 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 4,900 lbs., \$183, Argentina; 17,093 lbs., \$571, Mexico.
FORMALDEHYDE —60 lbs., \$13, Colombia. 58,500 lbs., \$8,850, France; 5,200 lbs., \$959, Argentina; 2,000 lbs., \$235, Brazil; 1,052 lbs., \$200, Uruguay; 13,200 lbs., \$1,317, France; 24,231 lbs., \$2,564, England; 2,277 lbs., \$287, Dutch East Indies; 11,200 lbs., \$1,288, Japan; 812 lbs., \$75, Cuba; 900 lbs., \$144, Australia; 24,951 lbs., \$2,793, France.	SALT PETRE —3,000 lbs., \$630, Venezuela.	SODIUM SULPHIDE —764 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 4,900 lbs., \$183, Argentina; 17,093 lbs., \$571, Mexico.
GLYCERIN —290 lbs., \$166, Colombia; 113 lbs., \$70, Peru; 68 lbs., \$39, Bolivia; 1,000 lbs., \$560, China. 1,481 lbs., \$988, Mexico; 1,062 lbs., \$610, Cuba; 300 lbs., \$166, China; 50 lbs., \$23, Philippine Islands.	SODA ASH —21,693 lbs., \$1,099, Argentina; 53,840 lbs., \$1,671, Brazil. 15,000 lbs., \$138, Uruguay; 1,141 lbs., \$44, China; 7,700 lbs., \$243, Mexico; 40,370 lbs., \$560, Cuba; 1,450	SODIUM SULPHIDE —764 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 4,900 lbs., \$183, Argentina; 17,093 lbs., \$571, Mexico.
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE —\$23, Colombia.	SODIUM SULPHIDE —764 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 4,900 lbs., \$183, Argentina; 17,093 lbs., \$571, Mexico.	SODIUM SULPHIDE —764 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 4,900 lbs., \$183, Argentina; 17,093 lbs., \$571, Mexico.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE —\$28, Guatemala; \$46, Jamaica; \$96, Colombia; \$138, China; \$81, Argentina; \$28, Nicaragua; \$20, Bolivia; \$1,336, Brazil; \$278, China; \$53, Philippine Islands; \$510, Mexico; \$30, British India; \$40, Cuba.	SODIUM SULPHIDE —764 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 4,900 lbs., \$183, Argentina; 17,093 lbs., \$571, Mexico.	SODIUM SULPHIDE —764 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 4,900 lbs., \$183, Argentina; 17,093 lbs., \$571, Mexico.

DISPOSAL OF SMELTER FUMES DISCUSSED

Members of the Electrochemical Society and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, heard the views of Ligon Johnson consulting attorney for several smelter corporations, on the problem of smelter fumes, at a meeting recently held at the Machinery Club. Mr. Johnson told of the numerous suits instituted in the west and continued:

"A competent commission was finally appointed to investigate the situation, and determined that what had been attributed to the fumes was largely the result of natural causes, disease, insects and similar factors. The truth was pointed out to the farmers, who were instructed how to improve their crops, and this action had engendered in them a kindlier feeling toward the smelters."

The tendency "to exaggerate the effects of the fumes has not been entirely obliterated," Mr. Johnson said, although it had been proved that the smoke and fumes from smelters were but little more injurious to crops than ordinary coal smoke. He concluded with these recommendations: That to insure as small damage as possible the gases should be freed when very hot from as high stacks as practicable, the high stacks assisting in their

diffusion; and, to meet the psychological equation, as well as for the recovery of values, the gases should be cleared so as to be rendered nearly invisible. The final solution rested in the hands of the smoke engineers.

W. W. Strong, of the Scientific Instrument and Electrical Machine Company, and Linn Bradley, of the Research Corporation, spoke on the electrical precipitation of gases and the Cottrell process.

GASOLINE HIGHER IN GREATER NEW YORK

The price of all grades of gasoline, except deodorized, has been raised a cent a gallon in Greater New York, the quotation to garages now being 23c and to other consumers 25c.

Ever since December, when the price of crude petroleum began to rise rapidly, and especially when the quotation on Pennsylvania oil at the wells crossed \$3, an advance in gasoline has been expected and it is believed by not a few in the trade that the present rise will be followed in the near future by at least another, because of the much higher cost of crude oil now compared with that of last August, when the price of gasoline last stood at the present quotation.

IMPORTED DRUGS JUMP IN PRICE AS SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES INCREASE

Arnica Flowers Held at \$2.20 a Pound Owing to Small Stocks Here

Imported botanical drugs seem bent on a course that will soon place them above all previous record levels unless ways and means are at hand to relieve the acute situation in ocean transportation. Nearly all drugs of foreign origin have advanced in price in the last week or two. Even articles that appeared dull and listless at the close of the year have perked up and are now in the advance movement.

The advance started soon after the first of the year when it became apparent that the foreign countries at war intended to requisition practically all their shipping space. The space reserved for the movement of commodities for private concerns was inadequate for the demands upon it even though the reservations were a bit more liberal in vessels outward bound. Following closely came the announcement of Germany's new submarine policy, and since its inauguration the local botanical market has been in a constant state of unrest and some of the wildest scenes since the opening of the war have been re-enacted.

During the first week some of the dealers refused to quote on many drugs, or when they did, named prices they knew would not accord with the buyers' views. The least buying pressure or a disturbance of any kind was the signal for an advance and it was not unusual for several price changes to occur in the same item in the course of a few hours. An apt illustration of the procedure of most botanicals during this time is that of arnica flowers.

Arnica flowers which eased off a bit after attaining a price of \$1.25 a pound just before the close of the year, began to strengthen with the first indication of a change in the freight situation, and with the beginning of the blockade immediately jumped to \$1.50 a pound. At the same time some of the dealers withdrew from the market or asked a price 25 or 30 cents a pound in excess, particularly when approached by other dealers. On Friday of last week the opening sales were at \$1.65 a pound, an advance of 5 cents a pound over the price for the day before. By noon the price had reached \$1.80 in five cent stages and before the end of the day sales were reported at \$2 a pound. Since then the price has advanced to \$2.20 and \$2.25 a pound.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

A. B. Huested and Company, Inc., Albany, N. Y.; capital, \$50,000; drugs, chemicals, surgical instruments, confectionery; E. Loeb, A. L. and G. V. Dillenbeck, Albany.

Balanategui Manufacturers Trading Company Inc., New York; capital, \$25,000; merchandise, machinery, food products, drugs, chemicals; W. Otis, A. J. Hook, W. O. Balanategui.

Albrecht von Groeling and Company, Inc., New York; capital, \$10,000; consulting engineers, chemists; H. G. Kudlich, E. Engelke, A. von Groeling 131 West 82nd street.

Consumers Dyewood Products Corporation, New York; capital, no par value, carry on business with \$10,000; natural vegetable dyes; W. D. Marbourg, M. Flynn, R. L. Moffett, 471 Park avenue.

Mona Island Guano Company, Inc., Nyack, N. Y.; capital, \$25,000; to mine, market guano and phosphate; T. K. Stewart, B. Caldwell, 1 N. Williams, 233 Broadway.

New York Wood Finishers Supply Company, Inc., New York; capital, \$20,000; varnishes, shellac, drugs, brushes gasoline, peroxide; J. Engel N. Berk, B. Meier, 20 East 88th street.

Punch Products Company Dover, Del.; capital, \$5,000; to manufacture, buy, sell, trade in and deal with drugs chemicals, etc.; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, New York.

S. Henle, Inc., New York; capital, \$50,000; paraffin, petroleum, greases, lubricating oils; W. H. Warde, G. R. Martin, S. Henle, 25 Beaver street.

The Secret-Sloan Drug Company, Albermarle, N. C.; capital, \$25,000 authorized and \$3,500 subscribed; A. M. Secret, Frank Sloan.

The Tutwiler Drug Company, Birmingham, Ala.; capital, \$5,000; David Letaw, president and treasurer; Richard Lussier, vice president and secretary.

Kimball-Hayes Drug Company, Anderson, Ind.; capital, \$10,000; drug store; William D. Kimball, Halbert Hayes, Neel M. McCullough.

A. E. Rainer Company, Inc., New York; capital, \$10,000; chemists; chemical engineers; I. Eliasberg, A. Lapides, A. E. Rainer, 24 Stone street.

J. Telinga Export and Trading Corporation, New York; capital,

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these **WANT ADS** in this publication, *all classifications*, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

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EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All States. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

\$25,000; greases, fats, oils, tallow, seed, chemicals; A. C. Kahn J. and J. Telinga, 18 West 103d street.

American Pharmaceutical Laboratory, Chattanooga, Tenn.; capital, \$10,000; to manufacture and sell pharmaceutical preparations, drugs and other articles; S. B. Anderson, C. C. Moore, J. G. Edgerton, J. D. Carlin, D. B. Wimschaw.

Chemico-Minerals Corp., Yonkers, mercantile, forwarder, steamship agent, mining, phosphates, minerals, nitrates, \$25,000; H. S. Fisher, G. Fountain, N. M. Kennedy, 140 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Guerra-Bakst Co., Inc., drugs, medical, surgical supplies, \$5,000; G. Posner, A. Bakst, A. G. Guerra, 49 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Voluntary Dissolution

The Anti-Toxol Chemical and Dental Products Company, Brooklyn.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	27	33
do preferred	48	52
By-Products Coke	160	170
Casich Co. of America	39	43
Davison Chemical	39	40
Standard Chemical	100	140
*Dow Chemical	240	...
do preferred	100	101
Electro Bleaching	300	400
Federal Chemical	95	105
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	515	530
Grasselli Chemical	240	250
Grasselli Scrip	24	26
Harrison Bros.	195	...
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	70	85
do preferred	80	90
Kentucky Solvay	235	265
Matheson Alkali (new)	83	61
do preferred	100	110
Merrimac Chemical	84	88
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	23	27
do preferred	19	23
Mulford Co., H. K.	63	67
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali pfd	102	107
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. ....	...	100
Rollin Chemical .....	...	50
do preferred .....	...	100
†Smet Solvay Co.	320	325
Smith Agricultural Chemical .....	...	325
Solvay Process	310	325
Standard Chemical	110	135

* Ex dividend, 6½ per cent. † Ex dividend, 5 per cent.

The honey production of Guatemala for the year 1916 is unofficially estimated at 6,000 quintals of 100 pounds each, or 60,000 pounds, worth on a valuation of \$12 per quintal the sum of \$72,000 United States currency. Heretofore there has been very little honey sent from this country to the United States, but at this time arrangements are being made for a large shipment by an American citizen who is associated with the largest beekeeping firm in the Republic.

ZINC STEARATE

Three Grades—STEARYTE Nos. 1—2—3

RICE STARCH—Imported—Pure

GUM TRAGACANTH—Substitute

THE STEARYTE COMPANY, 310-316 E. 22nd St., N. Y. City

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES

The Davison Chemical Company is contemplating the erection of a large machine shop that will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000 and will give employment to hundreds of workmen. C. Wilbur Miller, president of the company, appeared before the Anne Arundel County Commissioners at Annapolis, Md., for a permit to make an extension of the Curtis Bay Railroad to the northern side of Marley creek. Mr. Miller said: "Work of erecting this large plant will be begun as soon as the permit is granted. It will be of steel and concrete construction." Property owners of Marley Neck opposed the proposition. The Board reserved decision.

Dr. A. H. Ney has withdrawn from A. H. Ney, Inc., consulting chemists and chemical engineers, of this city, and is now devoting his entire time to work in connection with the development of the chemical products and dye manufacturing plant of the Sherwin-Williams Company. The laboratory of the A. H. Ney, Inc., is being conducted by D. J. Van Marle and J. M. S. Leaper, who were formerly associated with Mr. Ney.

George S. Stoddard, of the firm of George S. Stoddard & Co., manufacturing chemists, New York, died at Bennington, Vt., on February 1st, of paralysis. Mr. Stoddard was born at Gloversville, N. Y., in 1856. He was associated with the Fraser Tablet Company and Bell & Co. Mr. Stoddard was a prominent mason, a member of Constantine Commandery, New York City.

Montaigu M. Sterling, treasurer of E. Fougere & Company, 90 Beekman street, says: "If Germany had 250 submarines, more or less, she would have used them long ago. We have received information which confirms our belief that we will have no more trouble than hitherto in receiving shipments from a broad."

The Richardson Drug Company, at the annual meeting of stockholders at Omaha, elected the following board of directors: C. F. Weller, H. S. Weller, F. C. Patton, E. P. Ellis and J. W. Fisher. The directors elected these officers for the ensuing year: C. F. Weller, president; H. S. Weller, vice-president; F. C. Patton, treasurer and E. P. Ellis, secretary.

The arrival of 1,100 tons in bulk of Philippine cocoanut oil at New York, was announced last week per the steamer Tsushima Maru, from Manila, and 650 tons, also in bulk, at Tacoma, Wash., per the Hawaii Maru. This oil is consigned to the Philippine Vegetable Oil Company, and it was reported will enter into consuming channels against former contracts.

A contract has been awarded by the F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Company, manufacturers of paints, etc., for the construction of a factory at Smith, Huntington and West Ninth streets, Brooklyn. The structure will be of reinforced concrete, two stories, 38 x 45—94 x 185 feet, and will cost \$120,000.

The capital stock of the Commercial Acid Company of East St. Louis, has been increased to \$2,000,000. The incorporators are W. H. Cocke, M. F. Chase and J. W. Gerhard. Ten years ago, when the company was organized, the capital stock was only \$10,000.

The Reading (Pa.) Chemical Co. plans to increase its output of chemicals and dyes, it is reported, and also to install machinery for the manufacture of drugs and medicines. Capital stock of the company was recently increased from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Dye Exchange Corp., 55 Liberty street, New York, announces the production of a new Universal yellow, fast to light, acid and washing. The corporation states that it gives a beautiful golden shade. The new yellow is made in Buenos Aires.

One firm said of musk: "We have had to advance our prices with each shipment, and it looks at present as if lower figures should not be expected, but possibly higher. This advance is not due to any scarcity, nor to higher prices in China, but entirely and only to the high exchange on silver."

The total quantity of cotton fibre consumed in the United States in the manufacture of absorbent and medicated cotton during the year 1916 was 19,125,399 pounds, according to a statement issued by the Census Office yesterday. This is equivalent to 38,251 bales of 500 pounds each.

The Katzenbach & Bullock Company, Inc., importers and exporters of chemicals and colors, with offices at New York, Trenton, Chicago and San Francisco, are sending out a neat, hammered brass match-holder and tray to their customers and friends.

The Great Western Electric Chemical Company, of Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, California, is to build a plant for manufacturing coal-tar dyes. It is planned to invest \$500,000, J. F. Bush, the eastern representative says. The company has been in operation six months.

The Mineral Refining & Chemical Corporation of St. Louis is planning the expenditure of \$1,500,000 for additional buildings, machinery, etc., to increase capacity for manufacturing chemicals and white paint pigment.

A large quantity of castor seed, it is stated, is due to arrive late this month from the East. It is said that this will relieve the stringency of oil so far as deliveries are concerned, though prices are not likely to be affected.

The National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products adopted a resolution at the convention in New York changing the name to the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

The British Government is reported to have just placed an order with the Aetna Explosives Company for 9,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder, the contract being valued at \$5,000,000.

Consumers' Dyewood Products Corporation of Manhattan, natural vegetable dyes, has been incorporated under the laws of this State by W. D. Marbourg, M. Flynn, R. L. Moffett, 471 Park avenue.

The Astra Supply Co., has been merged with the Ferro Supply Corporation. The united companies will deal in chemicals, drugs and oils. The offices are at 120 Broadway.

A. B. Husted & Co., Inc., of Albany, drugs, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by E. Loeb, A. L. and G. V. Dillenbeck, Albany.

Dr. A. Tschirch, of Berne, has been invited by the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, to deliver the Dohme lectures at that institution.

The Tsushima Maru arrived here Saturday. In her cargo were 20 cases of permanganate of potash, 50 cases of cyanide of soda, and 200 cases of chlorate of potash.

Fire at the Niagara Falls plant of the American Cyanamid Company on January 26th, caused damage estimated at \$200,000.

Well-known manufacturers of opium products received 12 cases of opium from London, Last week.

The plant of the Channel Chemical Company, of Toronto, was damaged by fire on January 26th.

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